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## Agricultural.

### Success in the Dairy Business.

The French minister of agriculture has recently sent a special commission to make an inquiry into the cause of the great increase in sales in England of the dairy products of Denmark, an increase which has been accompanied by a very material falling off in the English sales of French dairy products. In the last ten years Denmark has increased her sales of dairy products in the English market from approximately \$40,000,000 a year to \$80,000,000 a year, while during the same time the dairy products of France into England have fallen off between thirty and forty per cent. The French commission evidently made a careful study of the subject in northern France, in Denmark and in England, and the conclusions which he reaches are of great value to all of those interested in supplying dairy products to either a home or a foreign market. It seems from the report that the Danish success and the French failure are due to the fact that the commodities of the former are of a high grade of excellence and can always be depended upon, while those of the latter are sometimes good and sometimes the reverse, with no regularity in quality that can be depended upon.

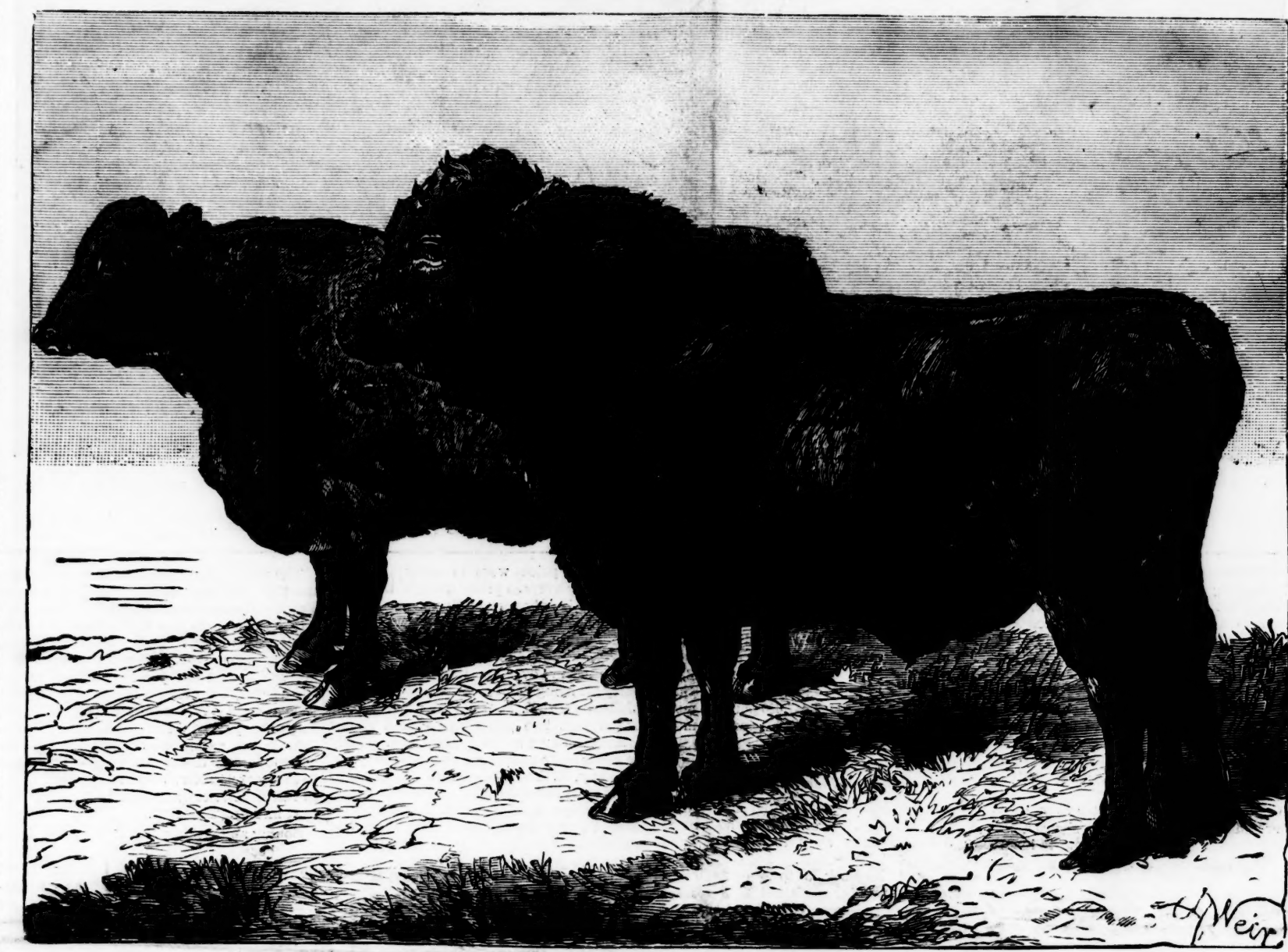
This French investigator found that the Danish farmers of the present generation are better educated, both in general and especially in whatever concerns their own life and work, than any other agricultural population in the world, not even excepting those of the United States. They have learned the great value in the eyes of the consumers of perfect cleanliness and honest production, and hence their dairy establishments are models of care and neatness. In the matter of eggs the system has been carried to such a degree of exactness that there is a private mark put on each egg, which allows the Danish exporter, when complaints are made by the English merchant, to bring home the fault to the particular farmer, who has to bear the loss of any inferior product which he may have sold. Again, the uniformity of production has been closely attended to, so that the butter of a particular maker is always of the same standard. The Danish shippers have perfected the system of making shipments under artificially cold conditions, thus insuring the arrival of their wares in the English market under good conditions.

In these various particulars the French commissioner found that the Norman farmers and shippers were seriously deficient. The same care and cleanliness were not evinced in the dairy buildings. There was no uniformity in the standard of production, and it frequently happened that in consequence of the absence of artificial refrigeration the products arrived in the English market in poor condition. The French agriculturists have the advantage over the Danish, afforded by their relative nearness to the English market, but this advantage has been much more than offset by the superior skill which the Danes have shown. This is an experience which might be studied with great advantage by the dairy farmers of this country, even by those whose business it is to supply the great centres of population.

### Our Choice of Fruits.

Some years ago some one said that "probably the Almighty might have made a better job than the strawberry, but doubtless he did." Since that time we think the strawberry has been much overrated as a fruit. The one who said that could not have seen the strawberries now for sale in our markets, or he would not have made such a statement. Nor do we think he would have said it if he had tasted the high-bush blackberries that we have picked growing in the shade where they had opportunity to get fully ripe before we picked them, or those that the army of the Potomac revealed when at Warrenton, Va., or near Warrenton Mountain. That their flavor was due to the healthy appetite of the boy or the soldier on scanty rations we proved a few years ago, when we found some of those same wild blackberries that tasted just as well as they were fifty years ago.

However, there is no accounting for tastes, and we may be wrong in thinking that the swamp blueberries that we picked on Beech Hill fifty years ago, from bushes more than six feet high, or from the running or low bush, sometimes called "strawberry" blueberries, were richer flavored than any strawberry. And we thought and still think that while the red raspberry has a fine flavor when well ripened, it is not equal to the blackcap, in that while we could eat the red raspberry every morning, we could eat the blackcap three times a day, and have



IMPORTED GALLOVAY.

a relish for them between meals.  
Of the running blackberry, now called the dewberry, we have not seen any in the market that had as fine a flavor as those we picked as a boy, but that may be a result of picking them before they reach their best condition for eating, by ripening on the vines. And even the currant is one of our favorites when it has been ripened well on the vines, though it needs to be served as the Frenchman wanted his lemonade made, "plenty of lemon to make him sour and plenty of sugar to make him sweet."

While the Southern strawberry is in our market, even "plenty of sugar to make him sweet" will not give the rich flavor that some of our native berries have, and at the risk of being mobbed or condemned by the growers or lovers of that fruit, which we acknowledge is the most popular in our markets, we assert that we think a well-ripened blackberry, dewberry or blackcap raspberry is better than the strawberry, a blueberry pie better than the best strawberry short cake, and a blueberry cake, moderately well sweetened, and made from ripe blueberries, and spread with good Jersey butter, while it is warm, is better than any cake that we ever tasted from the bakery or confectioner's shop, and if condemned to martyrdom for this expression of opinion we should not think differently, even if pain made us express a different opinion.

### The Dairy Markets in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Mr. R. A. Pearson, the assistant chief of the Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture, was a passenger on the transport McPherson, recently returned from Cuba. Mr. Pearson has been absent for nearly three months on an expedition of invasion on the dairy markets of Cuba and Porto Rico.

"I had hardly expected to see newspaper men so soon," he said, "for I had fully intended giving to the dairy interests of the country the result of my trip, through my report to Secretary Wilson. However, I will say that from my observations, I fully believe the American dairymen can as well supply the markets of Cuba and Porto Rico as can foreigners."

"At the present time the people of both those islands eat but little butter and that is of an inferior quality, but they consume great quantities of cheese. In regard to this latter article the tanned islanders are good judges and are sometimes critical in purchasing it."

"In Porto Rico, I found the dairy interests in a very crude and old-time condition. Milk is delivered to the homes right at the door by the cow, which is followed by her calf. She is milked, and the warm milk, unstrained, is given to the customer. The dairymen does not seem to realize the worth of the last milk of the cow, for it is given to the calf for its meal. Besides this the cow is milked but once a day, a method which is considered deleterious to the milk supply by our modern dairymen. There is little or no American butter or cheese in this island, while on the other hand Holland, Denmark, Italy and even little Switzerland supply the market with cheese. The inhabitants make but little cheese, and that only the plain cottage cheese and green curd. Ice is very scarce, being sold at about two cents per pound or \$40 per ton. The natives know nothing of refrigeration."

"Cuba is slightly more modern and buys some American cheese and butter. Most of the former product, however, and a great

quantity of the latter comes from Denmark. Many of the dealers are agents for certain brands, and consequently do not desire to see a new quality introduced. The method of handling milk in Cuba is a little better than in Porto Rico, the cans being brought in warm from the dairies, either on the heads of negroes or on horses and mules, pack-saddle fashion. The small dealers boil the milk immediately they receive it, and sometimes they boil it two or three times during the day. Ice is a little cheaper here than in Porto Rico, and the only refrigeration is at Havana, and then only at the breweries, which are situated far from the business centre."

"I would recommend that our dairymen who intend to introduce their goods in these two islands be particular that their packages are, in the first place, neat and attractive in appearance, and that the butter or cheese be always of the same standard or quality. Nothing will hurt a growing trade more than a fluctuation product. The Department of Agriculture has established agencies in the principal cities and we will look for results. The natives are slow to grasp anything new, and those who desire to make money there should be willing to expend both money and patience in doing so. We do not desire to imitate the foreign goods, but rather to have a distinctive feature in our own."

"As regards the packing of the butter and cheese. First see that they are packed in attractive and neat packages. Fancy butter, of which there is a limited sale, should be in sealed tins, while the other should be in insulated tubs, to prevent penetration of heat. The cheese should be packed in tins or ventilated boxes."

"Taking all in all I feel very much encouraged from my trip. We can deliver just as good quality of dairy products as the foreign countries, and I feel certain in saying that it will not be many years before we have established a good dairy trade in Cuba and Porto Rico."

GUY E. MITCHELL.

### Practical Sheep Husbandry.

The best investment a man can make today is in choice clips of wool to be held for twelve months. Wool is considerably below essential value, and relatively lower than any other commodity, a condition that cannot long continue.

When a ninety-pound lamb may be made in one hundred days by the right sort of breeding and feeding, it seems like a waste of time, energy and feed, not to say opportunity, to be fooling around four or five months in making a 65-pound market lamb of no greater value per pound than the larger and younger one.

Early lambs are the bane of the inexperienced shepherd. The cautious farmer does not plant corn until the ground is warm, and does not plant corn until the summer quarters in the North. So the cautious shepherd must not hurry the lambing time, lest a belated storm kills off his tender lambs. The experienced shepherd, knowing the risk, will not have his lambs coming until the weather is warm and genial, and the ewes have some milk-making food to supply the tender little things.

The great trouble with the mutton market is not that too many men are going into the early lamb business, for that never has and never will be overdone so long as we have less than a sheep per capita to the eighty million inhabitants of the country, but is easily traceable to the endless and interminable mobs of old "pelers" and half-fed lambs

that are not fit for the table of a ten-cent lunch-counter, but properly belong to the soap kettle. One has only to take a run through the big stock yards to see why many of our American people do not like mutton.

Docking is one of the necessities of our business. It keeps the sheep clean and this ensures safety from various disasters. To have a sheep fly blown is tantamount to the loss of that sheep, unless it is always under the eye of a watchful shepherd. There are times when the sheep cannot be kept in just the right condition for perfect safety. This operation, as that of castration, is best done when the lambs are a month old. They are then stout enough to withstand the slight pain of the operation, and so young that the pain is no detriment. A pair of shears or toe nippers is the best thing to operate with. Take the young thing under the left arm, holding the testicles in the left hand and clip off the whole bag with its contents. Smear some fresh pine tar over the wound and the thing is done. With one to hand up the lambs to hold them half a minute is sufficient for each operation.

The hateful tick is now putting in his work on the lambs. The little things show how they suffer by their moaning and humped-up manner. The ticks, in pursuit of their special industry, change their method of business at shearing time and move on to the lambs, and these tender things suffer severely in consequence. It should be made a special matter to dip the lambs as a security against the destructive vermin. Any of the common dips will prevent mischief which otherwise by neglect may stop growth and check the progress of the whole flock very seriously. Some careful, and consequently good, shepherds make a practice of dipping the whole flock, lambs included, as soon as shearing is over, and in such flocks one never hears of ticks or scab. Prevention is the best cure for all the ills of the flock—should be the household motto painted up conspicuously about the shepherd's homestead, and in his house even, so that the mind may get a crook in it in this direction, which will always lead to thought and timely action—the only safety. A crook is always getting a good hold of things, and so a man may very wisely be a crook in his business if he bent the right way.

The warm weather starts the bot fly grub into business. This parasite rarely does much harm more than to worry the sheep and prevent them from feeding. Sometimes it causes blood to flow from the nostrils, but so far there has been no proof that it is dangerous to life or even thrif of the sheep. An excellent remedy for it is fine Scotch snuff, blown into the nostrils by means of a quill or small paper roll. The violent sneezing causes the worms to be discharged. The old Scotch shepherds, who, as a rule, were and are well up in their business, used to blow tobacco smoke into the sheep's noses, which paralyzed the worms, and then the snuff. The violent sneezing due by it caused the grubs to be ejected. This trouble is scarcely preventable, as the grubs are difficult if not impossible to reach, and they escape from the sheep while these are pasturing, and immediately boring into the ground or hiding under leaves or grass—in twenty-four hours they change to a pupa, in which form they remain for a few weeks, and later in the summer they fly about and lay eggs on the sheep's noses, and so repeat the history of the previous generation. Keeping the sheep's noses smeared with a mixture of tar and glycerine during the egg-laying season may catch a few of the eggs,

but practically that is useless trouble. There are few cases on record of any serious trouble occurring from this pest. The irritation caused by the motions of the grubs occurs only at the time when they are about to leave the sheep, and for a few hours or days.—American Sheep Breeder.

### Bees and Honey.

When the colony is getting ready to send out a swarm, one listening at the hive can usually hear a sharp peeping, not altogether unlike that of a lost chicken, but much less in volume and perhaps more shrill, certainly more rapidly repeated. This is said to be the angry note of the queen when she finds that there is another queen living in the hive, and guarded by the workers so that she cannot get at it to kill it, as she very certainly would if it were not surrounded by a body guard. What reason any one has for the assertion that these are notes of angry passion, instead of calls to rally a certain number of her followers to prepare to depart with her from the presence of her newly-hatched rival, we do not know, but the fact remains that many are guided by this sound to hunt out and destroy the young queen and any other queen cells they can find if they do not wish another swarm. It is easily detected by one whose hearing is keen enough, for it bears about the same relation to the ordinary hum of the colony as the shrill notes of the bugle do to the roar of the battlefield.

G. M. Doolittle tells in the Bee Journal of being called upon to pay tribute in honey to neighbors who found that the blossoms upon some of their crops were being visited by his bees, one man going so far as to demand ten pounds of honey from him as pay for the pasturage of his bees upon ten acres he owned nearly covered with Canada thistles. Certainly the rent was not an exorbitant one, about ten cents an acre, but there should have been a fine of \$100 per acre put on him for allowing the thistles to grow and bloom and go to seed there. He has been able to convince most of those who complain that the bees are helping in the development of fruit, and has not yet paid damages, but he says he hears of such claims being made every year. We do not doubt that many beekeepers would be willing to repay in honey any neighbor who would take the trouble to sow white clover or a field of buckwheat as pasture for the bees, but when the neighbor grows those or other crops for his own purposes and profits, it would be equally just and equitable that he should pay the beekeeper for the services of the little workers, who distribute the pollen among the blossoms, and thus help to perfect the crop. Some of the early settlers have left it on record in the newer States that there were many crops that they could not grow until bees were brought into those regions, while after bees reached them they had no trouble. In the older States the movements of the pioneers and of the bees so nearly coincided that this feature was not noticed.

G. M. Doolittle, who is one of the best authorities in practical bee culture, tells how he unites weak colonies in the spring of the year. He looks them over as early as possible, and the weak colonies are shut on as few combs as have brood in them, by using the division board. They are given stores enough to last them until warm weather comes. Then by reversing the brood, etc., some may have five frames of brood and others less, down perhaps to one.

When the best has five frames well filled with brood, a frame of hatching brood is taken from it to give to one having but four frames, and an empty comb is put where that was taken out. All the bees on this brood frame go with it, only taking care not to take the queen. In a few days each of these five-frame colonies can spare a frame of brood and bees, which may be given to two other four-frame colonies, or be both added to one having but three frames. The peculiar feature, to us, of his method is that he tries to strengthen the stronger colonies first, not the weaker ones, which he says have all the brood they can care for.

When all have five frames of brood in each, he is ready to begin to unite. Then he opens hive No. 1, and taking out the frame on which is the queen, he puts the other brood frames, with bees on them, between the frames in hive No. 2, alternating them. This colony in a few days will be ready to receive the sections and begin to store up the white clover honey. The frame of brood with the queen on it is returned to hive No. 1, and an empty comb placed beside it, and division boards so placed as to contract the bees to that. In two or three days this nucleus can have a frame with only a starter placed between the two frames already there, and this spreading and inserting empty frames can be continued so as to form from that a colony that will be in strong condition to winter well, while the No. 2 colony will have stored more surplus honey than the two would have done if they had not been united, or if they had been united in early spring. Of course other pairs of colonies have been united at the same time if there were others that needed it. The work of strengthening the colonies by moving brood frames he usually does not begin until June.

### Wastes on the Farm.

Millions of dollars' worth of material are wasted annually on the farms of this country, is a statement made by some authority. In the aggregate I suppose there is an enormous amount of waste in every industry, and farming is no exception to the rule. There are farmers today who avoid waste on their farms fully as much as the wide-awake manufacturer or producer in other lines. On the other hand, there are plenty who fail to realize that they are wasting good material, although the process is going on daily under their very noses. Everything is a waste that is not put to its best and highest use. Thus cornstalks burned in the field is a distinct waste if there is any possible way to convert them into food for cattle. Sometimes it is a decided waste simply because the farmer is too stupid to see that his best plan is to raise more cattle to eat the stalks, and less corn. Again it may be a great waste to attempt to raise only one farm crop when the uncertainties of selling the produce at a fair profit are great, especially if there are other crops which could be raised satisfactorily.

Sometimes one of the greatest wastes on the farm comes from the failure to spend money for needed improvements. The soil that is not in its condition for raising a certain crop to the highest perfection is actually wasted when sown with seed which it cannot possibly do the best by. The waste comes in at such times because of lack of foresight or because the farmer is unwilling to spend the extra amount of money. Now, we can waste soil and crops. We can also waste time, machinery and labor. All of these are important factors and they must be studied separately and individually. The successful merchant studies the market, labor, cost of production and the wear and tear of machinery and waste of capital. So the farmer must, to avoid leaks and wastes, look to it that the highest efficiency is obtained from every dollar of capital he has invested. Progressive farmers of today are doing this, and they are rapidly becoming the best business men in the country. The man who can take a run-down farm and build it up and make a good living from it through good farming is a shrewd business man not to be overlooked in this age of strenuous living. W. E. EDWARDS.

### Mohawk Valley (N. Y.) Notes.

With rain falling fully half the time for a week past, and still continuing, the farmers who have clayey soil, as abundantly in this valley and its borders, are somewhat discouraged about unfinished seedling for crops. Very little corn has been planted. At the end of the season, however, I have observed that the most anxious farmers confess that early June planted corn makes as good a crop on an average as that put in earlier. Grass can hardly fail of making a good growth. Hay is well sold off, some still moving though at \$13.20 to \$14 for No. 1 at railroad stations.

The apple bloom I have noticed here to be about the same as in the eastern border countries, good, and I hear of no special lack of the bloom of Baldwin.

Milk producing and hay for market are the great and predominant efforts of the farmers of this section, and they think with a reason that our country does not have a much better section for their industries. Milk is turned direct to New York city whole, and in condensed form, and to local butter and cheese factories. Little Falls being with Herkimer quite important cheese market centres.

Little Falls is also a city of large manufacturing interests, especially in knit hosiery and undergarment goods. At that point this fine rolling valley contracts, with rock cliffs each side the Mohawk, so that the canal, seven railroad tracks and the highway for general travel have been made through rock tunnels. And when a traveler by carriage suddenly lands in that city of manufacturing, with some very fine public buildings notably an unfinished cathedral, the contrast with the surrounding country is very striking. H. M. PORTER.



## Agricultural.

## Dairy Notes.

Under the heading of "A Statement that States" Hoard's Dairyman has a letter from a correspondent who did not wish his name and address given. One year ago he rented a farm and small dairy, and he compares his record from April 30, 1900, to April 30, 1901, with that of previous tenant for the previous year. Six of the cows were the same; one was traded off in November, 1900, one, which was called the best in first years record, died, and one that was bought to fill her place was no more than an ordinary cow. From April, 1899, to May, 1900, it cost for feed, hay \$72, corn \$22, fodder \$40, bran and gluten \$30, pasture \$40, or \$194, and for delivering 30,800 pounds of milk to creamery \$33.88, an average of \$28.50 per cow. Receipts including milk fed to calves and used and skim milk and whey to hogs sold was \$403.80, or \$50.47 per cow, leaving for labor, rent, etc., \$21.97 per cow.

The second year under his management items were hay \$12, fodder \$48, bran and gluten \$108, pasture \$36, delivering 54,848 pounds of milk \$59.83, a total of \$323.25, or \$35.38 per cow. Receipts, including items as above, were \$834.06, or \$94.89 per cow. The average pounds of milk per cow were, first year 4490, and second year were 6883.

We would call special attention to the fact that by using less hay and no corn, and by adding \$148 to the amount of bran and gluten fed, he increased cost of food and delivering milk from \$28.50 per cow to \$35.38 per cow. He increased average amount of milk per cow from 4490 pounds to 6883, and the profits per cow from \$21.97 to \$58.91. By an expense increased for food of \$1.08 per cow for a better-balanced ration, he gained 2484 pounds of milk per cow, increased the cost of delivering it to creamery by \$25.97, and then had his profit per cow increased by \$36.94, a very good profit on \$1.08.

One quart of flaxseed meal in six quarts of water will make a thick jelly after it has stood for an hour or two in cold water, and that jelly added to skim milk or separator milk takes the place of the butter fat that has been taken out in the cream. When first beginning to change from new milk to skim milk, add about a half teaspoonful of this jelly and increase the amount as the amount of new milk is reduced. Keep a careful watch of the condition of the animal, however, as too much fat may cause scouring, and if it does not, it is not desirable to place too much fat on the heifer calf that is being raised for dairy purposes or the bull intended for breeding. If the calf is intended for veal, use as much of the flaxseed jelly as it will eat without scouring. Get the dairy animal to eating oats as soon as it will, and then reduce the jelly in the milk, as oats go to build up frame and muscle more than flaxseed. And we have seen good heifers grown where oatmeal porridge was used to help out the skim milk, but this requires so much more trouble that we think for the short time before the calf begins to eat oatmeal and wheat bran, that the flaxseed or linseed jelly may be used safely, if the meal is perfectly fresh and sweet.

As during the summer and a part of the fall the most of the feed for milk cows must be found in the pastures, dairymen should have some care as to the quality and quantity of feed there. Many old pastures are so filled with weeds that the cow can scarcely help eating them with her grass. Others are so scanty in feed that she eats weeds and the leaves of trees to obtain enough to satisfy her appetite. Now roman wormwood, ragweed, birch leaves and such rough fodder are not well adapted to produce much milk or good milk. The flavor which they impart to milk and butter is not popular in the market, and we do not think such food wholesome for the animals. Many pastures also have watering places for the cows which do not furnish pure water. They are the drainings of swamps filled with decaying vegetable matter, nearly stagnant and made more foul by the excrement of the animals that visit them and stand in them. Such places should be abolished and good water supplied from wells, cisterns or brooks.

Do not try to dispose of the partially decayed vegetable in the cellar by feeding them to the cows. It is poor economy. They are sure to impart a taint to the milk, and to injure the butter. And there is another place where they should not go, and that is to the manure heap, unless it is to be so composted that the vegetables themselves will decay, and the fungus or mold that forms during the decay will have been entirely destroyed. But the use of them for feeding milk cows is the most common method of disposing of them, and the very worst method, too.

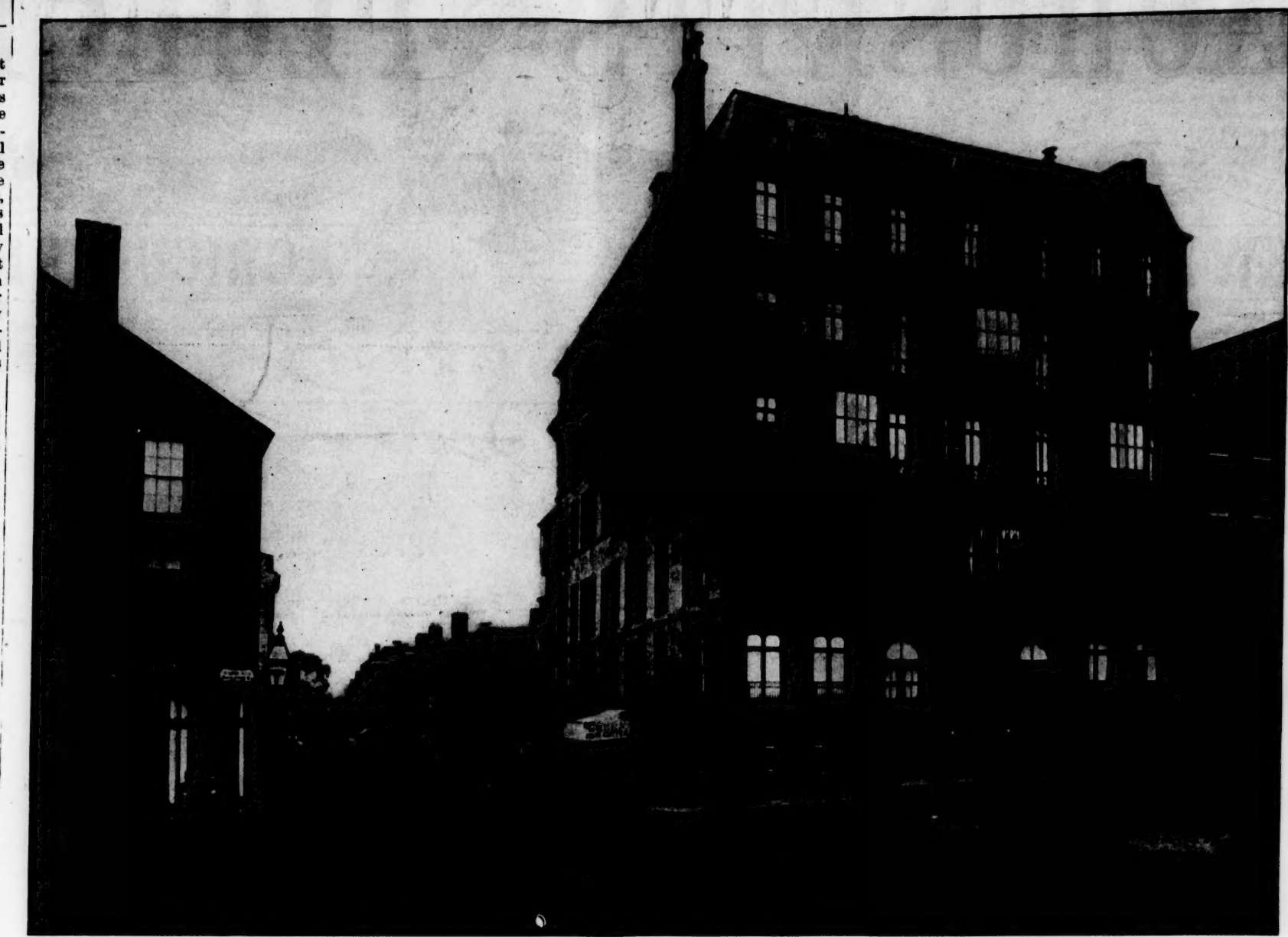
An exchange says that "the most expensive scrubs in dairymen are the cows that belong to some high strain, or are crosses of high strains that will not or cannot, or at least do not, give either much milk or rich milk." We do not like that definition of the term scrub. It has been so long used as meaning a mongrel in which there was not enough of any one blood to entitle it to be called a grade that we do not buy it over grade animal. We are willing to admit that there are animals of good breeding that have been so poorly handled, perhaps injured by too heavy feeding that has fattened or too light feeding that has hindered development, or have suffered in other ways, that they are of less profit than those which have no pedigree that can be laid out, that do not yield as much milk or butter as an ordinary scrub should. But as good performance at the pail and churn does not make a pure breed of the scrub, a lack in those respects does not and should not reduce the traces or evidences of pure breeding from the others.

We say this because we desire to do equal justice to both animals. If proper care and proper feed or other causes has enabled the scrub to do better than animals of better breeding usually do, let her owner have the credit, as the owner of the pure bred should be blamed if faulty handling has so injured it that it has not the characteristics of the breeds from which it originated.

The State of Iowa is said to be the foremost dairy State in the Union, having an annual product of nearly eighty-eight million pounds, worth over \$17,000,000. But the cheese product has been but about four million pounds, which was not enough for home consumption, leaving it as a buyer of cheese from other States. It has been claimed that the climate or other causes were such as to prevent it from being adapted to cheese making, but at the Experiment Station at Ames they demonstrated that they could make cheese equal to the best that was sent out by the most famous factories of Canada, and they have sent out a bulletin, giving information about the best methods of making cheese and the conditions that are necessary to success.

The Maryland Experiment Station says in a late report:

1. The uneven distribution of salt is the cause of unevenly colored butter spoken of



VIEWS OF OLD BOSTON, No. 2.

Tremont Street looking south from Boylston Street before the widening in 1869, showing present site of Hotel Touraine.

as mottled butter.

2. Washing the butter with water below 40° does not cause mottles. It does, however, make a little more working necessary to thoroughly distribute the salt.

3. The light-colored streaks or portions of mottled butter are not caused by an excess of casein, but mottles are evidently caused by the physical action of salt on the butter fat, which causes it to admit more light.

4. Mottles can be prevented by working the butter sufficiently to thoroughly distribute the salt.

5. Butter washed with water at 40° and under and worked immediately shows a better grain when sufficiently worked to insure its being evenly colored than with any other treatment.

6. Washing butter with water at 40° and under does not injure its firmness when subjected to a high temperature.

## Butter Market.

There have not been active sales in the butter market the past week, as butter costs high in the country, and receivers want 20 cents or more for extra creamery. Best marks have sold at 20 cents, and Western large ash tubs at 19½ to 19½ cents, and many buyers do not want to pay over 19½ cents for tubs. Boxes and prints are in fair demand at 20½ cents for extra Northern and 20 cents for extra Western, with extra dairy 18 to 18½ cents and fair to good 12 to 16 cents. Best marks of Eastern are 18 to 19 cents, while Northern or Western firms are 18½ to 19 cents, and fair to good Eastern 16 to 17 cents, with seconds the same. Extra Vermont dairy is steady at 18 to 18½ cents, against New York 17½ to 18 cents, first 16 to 17 cents, seconds 14 to 15 cents and lower grades 12 to 13 cents. Renovated moves slowly at 17 cents for choice and 12 to 16 cents for common to good, while the imitation creamery is dull at 13½ to 15 cents and lardies at 10 to 14 cents, seconds to extra. The jobbers are asking 21 cents for tubs and 21½ to 22 cents for boxes and prints, but often have to take less or lose a customer.

The receipts of butter at Boston for the week were 42,287 tubs and 31,368 boxes, a total weight of 2,150,295 pounds, including 67,340 pounds in transit for export, and with the latter deducted, the net total is 2,091,955 pounds, against 1,614,143 pounds the previous week and 1,650,362 pounds for the corresponding week last year.

The exports of butter from Boston were 134,019 pounds, against 70 pounds last year. From New York the exports were 1218 tubs and from Montreal 708 packages. Since May 1 the exports from Montreal foot up 19,238 packages, against 8061 packages last year.

The Quincy Market Cold Storage Company reports a stock of 40,998 tubs, against 31,967 tubs at the same time last year, an increase of upward of 15,000 tubs for the week. The Eastern Company reports a stock of 8629 tubs, against 3800 tubs last year, and with these added the total stock is 49,575 tubs, against 35,767 tubs at the same time last year.

Reports for the month of May show stock

## Salt Rheum

It may become chronic. It may cover the body with large, inflamed, burning, itching, scalling patches and cause intense suffering. It has been known to do so. Do not delay treatment. Thoroughly cleanse the system of the humors on which this ailment depends and prevent their return.

The medicine taken by Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md., was Hood's Sarsaparilla. She writes: "I had a disagreeable itching on my arms which I concluded was salt rheum. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in two days felt better. It was not long before I was cured, and I have never had any skin disease since."

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is positively unequalled for all cutaneous eruptions. Take it.

on hand May 1, 534,600 pounds, receipts 6,478,297 pounds, exports for May 495,760 pounds, stock on hand June 1, 1,982,280 pounds. Consumption for the month 4,534,848 pounds. For May, 1900, the stock on hand May 1 was 126,320 pounds, receipts 6,245,108 pounds, exports 5003 pounds, on hand June 1, 143,080 pounds, consumption 4,935,745 pounds. Supply in cold storage is 1,447,680 pounds more than a month ago, and 147,320 pounds more than on May 31, 1900.

## Boston Fish Market.

Shore fish has been in limited supply with a good demand. Market cod sell at 2½ to 3 cents, large at 3 to 3½ cents, and steak at 4 to 4½ cents. Pollock are 1½ cents, and haddock 3 to 4 cents each. Hake at 2½ cents for small and 3½ cents for large. Cusk and flounders are 2 cents, scup 3 cents and tautog 4 cents. Butter fish 5 cents, and whitefish 6 cents. Alewives 7½ cents per hundred, sea perch 15 cents a dozen, and yellow perch 4 cents a pound, with pickled 5 cents. Fresh mackerel in better supply at 4½ to 8 cents each, bluefish 7 to 9 cents a pound, and Spanish mackerel 10 cents, pompano 8 cents, sheepshead and snappers 6 cents. Striped bass are 10 cents, black bass 6 cents and sea bass 5 cents. Lake trout 9 cents and sea trout 5 cents. Halibut 5 cents for gray and 6½ to 8 cents for white. Shad 16 cents each for jacks and 20 cents for roe. Salmon in fair supply at 8 cents for Western and 17 cents for Eastern. Eels 9 cents, fresh tongues the same, and cheeks 6 cents. Clams steady at 50 cents a gallon, \$2.50 to \$3 a barrel. Shrimps 85 cents a gallon. Oysters dull at \$1 for Norfolk, \$1.15 for selected Norfolk, and \$1.25 for Providence River. Lobsters in fair supply and good demand at 10 cents alive and 12 cents boiled.

## The Hay Trade.

The receipts of hay have not increased rapidly the past week, but the amount has been equal to the demand in most markets, and low grades are weak at quotations. The dealers buy only in small amounts, and all seem to think there will be enough come forward to supply consumers, while new hay is likely to come early and in abundance.

Boston has received 270 cars, of which 27 were for export and 20 cars of straw. For the corresponding week last year, 282 cars, of which 57 were for export and 18 cars of straw. Prime or choice timothy sells at \$18.50 to \$19 in large bales, \$18 to \$18.50 in small bales. No. 1 at \$17.50 to \$18, No. 2 \$16 to \$17, No. 3, clover and clover mixed, \$15 to \$16. Straw firm at \$19 to \$20 for long rye, \$13 to \$14 for tangled rye and \$9 to \$9.50 for old.

New York was also well supplied with 7069 tons hay and 800 tons straw, against 7472 tons hay, 640 tons of straw previous week, and 6630 tons hay same week last year. Jersey City has had good supply, and not much surplus over trade demands, and prices are steady, while in Brooklyn prime and choice timothy are a little scarce, but lower grades plenty and weak.

The Hay Trade Journal gives highest prices on May 31 at various markets, as \$19 at Boston, Providence and Jersey City, \$18.50 at New York, Brooklyn and New Orleans, \$17.50 at Baltimore, \$17 at Philadelphia, \$16.50 at Richmond, \$16.25 at Pittsburgh, \$16 at Buffalo and Nashville, \$15 at Duluth, \$14.75 at Cincinnati, \$14.50 at St. Louis, \$14.25 at Cleveland, \$13 at Minneapolis and \$11.50 at Kansas City.

The president of the National Hay Association says that the hay crop of 1899 exceeded the combined crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, barley and potatoes for the same year by 604,000 carloads. Cyrus H. Bates of Boston says many shippers another season will be cautious about buying one to five hundred cars of hay, when it is likely to be tied up for three or six months for lack of transportation, with heavy charges for storage, insurance, interest, etc.

We receive the following notes from some of the hay shipping points through the Hay Dealers Review:

Arostook County, Me.—The hay crop in this county last year was the largest ever harvested, and has sold at good prices. It is estimated that from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand tons have been sold at an average rate of \$10 per ton. It is now pretty well cleaned out.

Deer Isle, Me.—Hay was rather a short crop last season, and fewer cattle were wintered in consequence, but those who prospered

ruinous prices were in error; \$15 per ton was the average price through the winter, and it is only very lately that more than \$16 has been paid.

Bennington, Vt.—It is said that not for many years have the farmers had so little hay to carry over as this season, barns nearly all being empty.

Johnsbury, N. Y.—The short hay crop for the past two years has stirred up our farmers to improve their grassland. They are using more phosphate than formerly.

Le Roy, N. Y.—The outlook in this section is most favorable for one of the heaviest hay crops in many years past. This on account of the abundance of rain which has fallen in this section at frequent intervals during the past few weeks. Last year the hay crop in this section was almost a total failure, and hay this spring has been selling for \$17 per ton.

## The Strawberry Crop.

Rain and cold have played hob with the strawberry crop this season, and this week, when the market for the fruit should be at its best, growers and dealers are bemoaning the fact that not in years has there been so unprofitable a crop. The strawberry season is not only late this year, but the supply is short and the season will be brief, says the N. Y. Sun.

Jersey berries should be in the market now, but none to speak of have appeared. Most of the fruit now on sale has come from Delaware and Maryland. Florida and far Southern berries, which have been small and none too sweet this year, were exhausted some time ago, and there is practically only the New York, New Jersey and New England crops to look to, and the growers report that unless there are many long, sunny days immediately in store the supply will be very disappointing. It isn't a good year for strawberry growers.

Raising strawberries for distant markets has become so extensive an industry that thousands of folks, rich and poor, from Miami, Fla., as far north as Vermont, depend on it for a living. Besides the many growers and the field hands they permanently employ, there are thousands of families in addition, who when the berries are ripe turn out, men, women and children together to pick them and make a profitable harvest.

It is a bit of a gamble for the grower. If strawberries are very abundant it doesn't pay to pick, crate and ship them far; local markets become glutted and then often the fruit is left to rot in the fields. In bad years the cost of picking goes up and consumers don't care to pay big prices for unripe and inferior fruit, so then the grower is squeezed between the upper and the nether millstone. But he manages to make a good thing out of strawberry growing for all that. In fact, in many localities strawberries usually prove to be the most profitable crops raised.

Before reckoning the profits of his farm the strawberry grower has four important items of expense to consider arising out of the handling of the crop. First there is the cost of picking, then boxing and crating, express and delivery charges, and finally the wholesale salesman's commission. When these have been taken off his receipts he can count the cost of growing and estimate the profits from his crop.

The cost of picking is the principal item, and where strawberries are grown extensively it is a problem to secure pickers, for the fruit ripens rapidly and the season is short. That is the chance of the year for the boys and girls in the neighboring cities. Whole families travel miles from home and live for a few weeks in barns and tents provided by the growers, working early and late to make a harvest while the opportunity lasts. The average price for picking early strawberries is two cents a quart, but as the season advances and the pickers can fill the boxes more quickly the price goes down to a cent and a half and often to a cent a quart.

But the country grower is practically at the mercy of the pickers. His crops can't wait and the demand for field labor is great. He is always fearful of a strike, for to see his pickers march in a body to a competitor's fields would often mean ruin.

**Calf Scours**  
Hood Farm Calf Scour Cure and Cured Digestive Powder do the work. Severe cases cured. Each Remedy, \$1; large (four times dollar size) \$2.50. Sent to any railroad express point in U. S., 25c extra. C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. Mention this Paper.

The pickers are paid by tickets, which are usually redeemed at the end of the week. Frequently as much as \$1000 is then paid out to the pickers in a single field. An overseer superintends their work, rejecting berries that are dirty or under or over-ripe, and seeing that the pickers do not handle the berries, but pick them by pinching off the stem. As fast as the boxes are filled, they are packed in crates holding twenty-four boxes, nailed down, and late in the afternoon the crates are hustled by wagon to the nearest freight depot to be sent away in refrigerator express cars in time for the next morning's market.

Boxing and crating the fruit after it is picked costs the grower about one cent a quart, and he must have a full supply of boxes and crates ready by the time the picking begins, or he will have to pay much more for them. Next in importance in his expense bill are the express charges. In the larger strawberry-growing districts these are usually fixed in advance by agreement between the railway companies and the fruit growers' associations.

Finally, the grower has to pay the market salesman's commission, which is usually ten per cent of the selling price. Picking, crating, express charges and commissions will usually bring his handling expenses up to five cents a quart; consequently when strawberries retail in the cities at ten cents a quart or less there is little profit left for the grower.

It is the growers of the very early berries who, despite long-distance freight charges, make the most money. The strawberry season in New York practically stretches from the end of January to late in July for those who can afford to pay well, but the rush time lasts only for a very few weeks.

It is on now and the markets on the lower West Side are the scenes of wild stampedes in the early morning, when the wholesale merchants are hustling to supply customers in the distant parts of the town or the suburbs reached by early trains and steamboats.

## Greens for Market.

We doubt if any city annually consumes more of what are called "greens" than are used in a year in Boston. Everywhere mankind and womankind begin to hanker for greens in the spring of the year as naturally as the horses do for a plot of green grass in the spring. But Bostonians, if not strictly vegetarians, like vegetables with either meat or fish. Lettuce, if an annual, is so constantly in demand that one might almost think it perennial, and when it cannot be grown out of doors it may be found in green-houses and hotbeds, and good lettuce seeds upon good soil will begin to furnish heads for salad in but few weeks after it is sown, and a succession sown from March to July will supply it all summer, while the glass houses can easily grow it in winter, and it has but few insect enemies or those that feed upon it. This may be due to the narcotic principle in its leaves, or some dislike for its flavor, but the leaves are to be found as salad upon almost every dinner table. Many do not know that boiled and cooked as spinach it is equal, if not superior to that plant.

Spinach is another of the family called "greens" that our market has from nearly the beginning to the end of the year. Like lettuce it needs very rich soil to grow well, and unlike lettuce if sown in the fall the roots remain in the ground over winter and are ready to produce a good crop in the spring.

Kale is not so popular in Boston, although in some other cities it sells in the spring in nearly equal amount to spinach, but its season is not so prolonged, for while some sow it in the spring or summer and use it in the fall, the early and late cabbage seem to be better liked, and its sale in this city is very limited after cabbages can be bought at a reasonable price.

Dandelions are in demand in the early spring, being grown from fall-sown seed in cold frames, from seed sown in summer or fall, in greenhouses or hot beds from winter-sown seed, or in the open ground from seed sown the spring previous, the plant dying down and the root starting out a new growth as soon as the ground thaws. While the hotbed or greenhouse plants, or those forced under glass in cold frames, sell for the highest prices, those who like them best declare that they are not as good as those grown out of doors, lacking something of the particular flavor that they relish, and, as they think, something of the wholesome

or medicinal quality that they are supposed to have. They are usually a profitable crop to the gardeners, and while those out of doors are usually given nearly a year to the land, they are taken off early in the spring so as to give ample time for another crop to follow them, and they are thought to be the land in very good condition, not exhausting, and leaving it free from insects, pests and plant diseases. Almost all sorts of all crops, as far as we know, thrive after dandelions. Probably few cities have as many dandelions as are sold in the markets in many cities do not grow them, nor do their gardeners grow them at all.

Parsley is used here for garnishing soups or flavoring soups, but the sale is small and it cannot be placed among the profitable greens, any more than can chervil or dill, while some of the spring greens, such as other cities, as romaine, escarole and others, are scarcely known here.

Asparagus is highly esteemed, and to be a profitable crop for gardeners, the land is not too high priced and year after year and taxes too much. The two or three acres that it needs to grow before being fit to be for market operates against it in some places, but a few miles out, where land is valued for what it produces, it is more grown and continuing many years upon the same field without renewing it pays a good profit when once in condition to cut, and crops grown were much larger and prices lower it would be in greater demand, as many are deterred from buying by the price.

Rhubarb or pie plant has a good demand, but the supply is so large after that grown out of doors comes to market that growers say there is little profit in it, as it requires very liberal manuring each fall to make it yield a crop that will sell in the markets, especially after they have been glutted with the forced or the Southern products. Strawberries, lemons and other pie fruit have also taken its place to a certain extent, but if not very profitable to gardeners we should not think a family garden complete without it.

Of other spring greens there are those who dig dandelion, and the young stalks of milk weed and pigeon berry or garget root, horse radish leaves and wild mustard for greens, but we have never seen them in the market or even cultivated as greens, though the horse radish is grown for its root.

—The longest cold season is found in the Rocky Mountain region, where it exceeds the warm by about ten days. The warm season in Texas and the lower Missouri valley opens about ten days earlier than in the region near the middle Atlantic coast, and from twenty to twenty-five days earlier than on the southern coast of California. In the Northwest the warm season opens from twenty to twenty-five days earlier than in the lake region and from fifteen to twenty days earlier than in the north Pacific coast region.

## June Weddings

We are showing very choice specimens of

## JARS AND VASES

In NORICA FAYENCEN, very appropriate for June Weddings. Also some exquisite examples in STEEL FINISH, BOHEMIAN GLASS, Tiffany effect, at our NEW STORE.

## ABRAM FRENCH CO.,

47 and 49 SUMMER ST.

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Announcements Reception and "At Home" Cards Best Work at Lowest Prices

Let us convince you that this is so—Let us estimate and send you samples—Our engraving is faultlessly executed—is perfect in respect to sizes, styles and shapes, and shows the careful attention to the smallest details.

We use only Crane's best stock, and we assure you satisfaction in every particular—The best work cannot be furnished at lower prices than these—

Plate and 50 Cards, . . . 95c  
50 Cards from your own plate, . . . 45c  
Plate and 50 Cards, Roman, . . . 1.75  
Plate and 50 Cards, Old English, 2.00

## R. H. White Co.

## BEAUTY FOR HORSES.

Of the many skin diseases that animals are subject to there are none which can not be brought under control and Speedily Cured by the use of

## GLOSSERINE

(TRADE MARK.) Its perfect reliability is all the forms of

## ERUPTIONS

from which horses suffer has been attended to by those that have used it with the greatest satisfaction. Through clear skin and smoothness of the coat, beautiful, glossy appearance of the hair, clean scalp, follow bathing and shampooing. Easily applied with a sponge. Valuable for private use.

PRICE, \$2.00, PREPAID. WALNUT HEDGE CO., Box 2144, Boston, Mass. AT ALL DEALERS.



### Practical Poultry Points.

### Poultry for a Living.

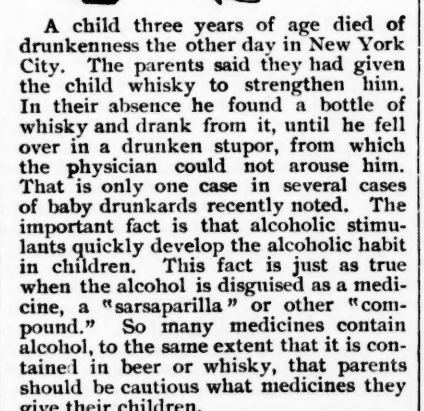
A good many of the reports published of results with poultry refer only to a hundred or two hundred hens, and these seem to indicate that the average grower of poultry does not go very extensively into the business. There are, of course, thousands who merely raise poultry as a side issue on the farm. A few colonies or a large barnyard

ANNIE C. WEBSTER.

Game not coming now, but some in cold storage, with small demand. Retail prices are canvasback and red head ducks \$1.50 to \$2 a pair, mallards \$1.50 to \$1.75, brant \$2 to \$2.50, and Western grouse \$1.75 to \$2. Upland plover \$3.50 to \$4.50 a dozen, golden plover \$3 to \$3.50, and English snipe \$3 to \$3.25.

### Orchard and Garden.

The spraying of raspberry plants with the Bordeaux mixture, made with five or six pounds copper sulphate to four pounds of lime in fifty gallons of water, is said to be an almost certain preventive of anthracnose or red rust on raspberries. Spray just before the leaf buds break, and again just before blossoms open, also about twice at intervals of ten to twenty days after fruit is picked. Use the same treatment for blackberries and the dewberry vines, and if the red or brown spots appear cut out the canes on which they are seen, remove and burn them at once. This care should begin the first year the plants are set, and be kept up every year, and plants set should not be taken



Free. Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to defray expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

### THE LITTLE RED SQUIRREL

We have a preference for setting strawberry plants in the fall, or even in summer after the picking is over, and thus saving the trouble of keeping spring-set plants free from weeds all of the first season. Those who prefer spring setting should not fail to pick off the blossoms so that they will not weaken themselves by fruit bearing, but will have a good growth and good vigorous runners for setting the next spring. We rear of one grower who sets his fields, or most of them, in August for the next year's crop, or two years' crops, if they do well, but he sets some plants in the spring to grow runners, that he may be able to get plants for the summer that are not from old plants that have been weakened by bearing. He thinks this extra trouble is well repaid by the extra crop. It is not certain, but I am not sure how much is due to this selection and how much to liberal manuring and clean cultivation.

It might not be profitable for every farmer to attempt to grow a peach orchard, yet there are few farms in this State where a few trees to furnish the family with that fruit could not be easily grown, and even much farther north than Massachusetts some grow them successfully. Many fail because they seek a sheltered location, the south side of a hill or some building, fearing that they will winter kill if not so guarded. But there is no more certain way of causing the buds to be destroyed by frost. The warm sun makes them start early and then a frost Frost gets a chance at them. If they had been on the north side where the ground did not thaw out until the frost season was over, the buds would have been dormant and escaped injury. The top of the hill often escapes, because the damage is lower down, because there is more circulation of air. The plan first tested, as far as we know, by the Missouri Experiment station, of keeping the buds of the peach tree from starting too early, by giving it two or three praysings during the time when it is leafless with a thin whitewash, seems to have been successful wherever tried, in preventing early blooming and thus enabling them to escape frosts.

But peaches need good cultivation and some care to protect them from insect enemies and disease. But what can we get without such care in these days? The insects and diseases seem to be spontaneous, but thrifty trees and vines and unsprayed fruit are not and do not grow wild. Do not waste time in trying for trees or fruit that will not be attacked by these enemies. An old farmer we well knew used to say that a plant that the bugs would not touch ought to be set in land where weeds would not grow, and then the entire lot abandoned as useless.

No one need feel debarred from the enjoyment of cultivating a few of those exquisite flowers which we term "water lilies," simply because they have no pond or stream. One plant will give the pleasure and may occupy nothing greater than a nail-gear, if it be sufficiently water-tight or so placed that it may be filled from the garden and remain well supplied. The writer grew a few dozen of the pretty *Nymphaea zanzibarensis* and *aculeata* in such manner, but in a half barrel, and they were a source of great interest and pleasure. They were in pots and plunged three or four inches below the surface of the water. To make them grow better, the water should be changed, and the barrel may be set to the upper rim of the barrel in the ground. A water hyacinth may be added, a parrot's feather, and a few other water plants, to render the whole more interesting. The papyrus, or umbrellaplant, does well in such a place and

One of the difficulties in fruit growing for market is the difficulty of getting the extra number of hands required in the fruit-picking and fruit-handling season. For this reason, more money is usually made by those who grow on the dearer lands near big cities than on cheaper tracts in less populous places. California is experiencing this trouble as well as the East. Last season it is said that only by the temporary employment of Chinese and Japanese could the crops have been harvested. The papers assert that even kid-fingered dudes were induced, in some instances, to turn in and help.

The evergreen is never without foliage; and it is because of this so much more care is required in transplanting it. There is no reason why so much care should be taken to preserve the leaves, when, by reducing their number, the safety of the tree would be so much advanced. Southern nurserymen understand this; and one and all notify their customers that leaves will be taken off such evergreens as *Magnolia grandiflora* before being shipped.

Northern nurserymen do the same in the use of the holly and if the rule were to treat all evergreens this way, excepting, of course, those with balls of earth, such as *Pododendrons* usually carry, it would result most favorably.

This defoliation could be practiced to advantage to some degree on coniferous evergreens, the foliage of which could be partially removed when they were transplanted. It has but recently been suggested that it might be profitable to select the sexes in order to have the best results from asparagus culture, and this suggestion is impressive. It has been actually tested in America, and as noted with some surprise, on leading a "professionally practical work on vegetable growing in the vicinity of New York, that this was the commonest recommendation and unquestioned fact was recommended not to plant the permanent bed till there had been an opportunity to select the male plants,—or to weed out the females from the permanent bed of seed-sown plants. When, however, the reason for this was given, that the female plants exhausted the roots by reason of their fruiting, the suggestion was discarded, that the advice was based on this speculation rather than as the result of a practical experience. Nothing has been better proved in the world than the soundness of modern discovery in the life of plants. The male plants are weaker merely because they have not as high vital power as the female. The female asparagus under this law should bear fruiting more abundantly than the male, and that is over and over that of the other sex,—and this would hold good with the berry-bearing capacity thrown in. After all, there may be a much more profitable suggestion in connection to it, matter of profit to the market grower. But careful experience is desirable.—Meehan's Monthly.

There are but few apples and prices are low. Spy \$3 to \$4.50, Ben Davis .82.75 to 1.50 and Roxbury Russet .83.25 to \$3.75, No. 1 all kinds \$1.75 to \$2.25. Strawberries in moderate supply, and fair demand for good. Apples choice large from Delaware sold readily at 10 to 12 cents, and best Baltimore 7 to 9 cents, poor to ordinary lots at 4 to 8 cents. A few blueberries from North Carolina fair to choice 12 to 15 cents. Florida napples 24, 30 and 36, at 15, 12 and 10 cents each. Some large Porto Rican pines on 35 to 50 cents each. A few cranberries still selling at about \$4 a crate.

1. **Antennaria fridleyana** (128 boxes arriving last week). Seedlings sell at \$3 to \$3.50 a box. **Artemisia**, 176, 290 and 216 counts, fair to good, sell at \$4, choice to fancy, \$3.75 to \$4.25. **Baccharis**, 60 counts \$3.90 to \$3.75 and smaller counts \$3.75 to \$3. Some St. Michaels at \$3.25. **Bloods** are scarce at \$3.25 to \$3.50 a box. **Box** 160 boxes \$1.75 to \$2. **California grapefruit**, poor to ordinary, \$1.75 to \$2.25, good to fancy, \$2.25 to \$3 and fancy \$2.35 to \$2.50. **Cassia** and **Chenopodium**, 390 counts, \$3.25 to \$3.50, 225 to \$2.50 to \$3, choice \$3.25 and fancy \$3.50 to \$3.75; 390 counts about 25 cents a box less. **Figs** dull at 8 to 12 cents a pound and dates at \$3 to 4 cents. **Florida** **grapefruit** can still be found at \$7 to \$9 a box. **Bananas** are plenty at \$1.25 to \$2.50 a stem for yellow, red scarce at \$4 to \$6. **Cocoanuts** at \$3 per sack for 100 nuts.

An examination of the farmer's wagons on the street at daylight in the morning reveals the fact that if it were not for Southern products our supply of vegetables would be limited in both variety and quantity. A few winter vegetables from the North, such as cabbages, cauliflowers and parsnips, and with such large amounts of greens, like dandelions, spinach, kale, rhubarb and asparagus, while some are loaded with such as lettuce and tomatoes, cucumbers and parsley grown under glass, but the Southern States furnish most of them. We find old beets at 40 to 50 cents a box, and natives 75 cents to \$1 a dozen, and Norfolk \$3 to \$5 per hundred in crates. Sweet greens are \$1.50 a box. Carrots, old, are \$1.50 a box and new scarce at 40 to 50 cents a bunch. Flat turnips 50 to 60 cents a box, and bunches \$1.50 a hundred, yellow turnips \$1.25 a barrel. Egyptian onions \$1.75 to \$2 a sack and \$1.35 to \$1.40 a crate. Leek 75 cents to \$1 a dozen, and natives \$1. Radishes 50 to 60 cents, and sweet cucumbers \$5 per hundred and South Florida ones \$1.25 to \$1.75 a crate. Florida peppers

Cabbages plenty at \$1 to \$1.25 a barrel  
rate, cauliflowers \$2 a basket, kale 10  
cents a bushel and dandelions 30 to 40 cents.  
Spinach 40 cents a box, lettuce varying from  
1.50 to \$2.50 a long box, as to quality. Egg  
plant \$2 to \$3 per case, parsley scarce at  
1.75 to \$2.25 a bushel. Green peas, Mary-  
land, at \$1.50 to \$2 a basket, and Norfolk at  
cents to \$1. String beans from North  
Carolina \$2 a basket for choice, but spotted  
ones from \$1 up. Mushrooms 50 to 75 cents  
pound.

On potatoes in light supply and higher  
 Rootstock Green Mountains \$1.05, for extra  
 fair to good 95 cents to \$1. Hebrons,  
 Dakota \$1, and fair to good 90 cents. York  
 white round 85 cents. New Southern coming  
 better supply, but with steady fair de-  
 mand. North Carolina Rose and Hebron  
 \$1.50 to \$4 a barrel, White and Red Bliss  
 \$2.50 to \$3.50, Charleston and Savannah  
 \$2.50, medium Florida \$4, and culls \$2  
 to \$3.50. Florida No. 1 \$4.50, No. 2 \$2.50 to \$3.  
 North Carolina sweets in small supply and  
 light demand at \$2.25 to \$2.50.

**new York markets.**

There is but a light supply of old potatoes, and they are firm at \$2.37 to \$2.50 for 180 to 200 lb. sacks. Southern new plenty, but irregular in quality. Potatoes in good condition, but a fair demand. Prices: \$4 a barrel and No. 2 \$1.50 to \$2.00. Bermuda prime \$4 to \$5 and No. 2 \$3 to \$3.50. Norfolk bunches \$2 a barrel and bunch bales \$1.50 to \$3 per hundred for Southern, \$4 to \$5 for Jersey and Long Island. Carrots plenty, but quiet, at about last week's rates. Egyptian onions \$1.00 to \$1.75 a sack, Bermuda \$1.00 to \$1.50. New Jersey \$1.25 to \$1.75 a sack, 90 to 100 cts \$1 a sack. Adulshes, nearly, 50 to 75 cents a hundred cans. Celery, Florida, \$2.50 to \$3.50 a case. Garlic 6 to 7 cents a pound. Turnips, Canada Russia, \$1.25 to \$1.50 a barrel, new Florida North Carolina \$1 to \$1.50 a barrel. Asparagus \$2.50 to \$3 for high bunches. Asparagus green bunches and high. Colossal \$5 to \$6 per case. Green bunches \$2 to \$3, green or white \$1.50 to \$4, prime \$2 to \$3.50 and near to fair \$1.50 to \$1.75.

cabbage plenty at 50 to 75 cents a barrel,  
 cauliflower nearby \$1.75 a dozen, Nor-  
 folk \$1.25 to \$1.75 a half-barrel basket,  
 Long Island late 35 to 50 cents a barrel.  
 Florida sweet corn, 82 to 83 a case. Spin-  
 ish, Long Island, \$1 a barrel and lettuce  
 to \$1.75. Florida egg plant \$2 to \$3.50  
 a case and peppers \$1 to \$1.50. Cucumbers,  
 Charleston and Savannah, \$2 to \$2.50 a  
 case and Florida \$1.25 to \$1.75, with baskets  
 at \$1.50 to \$2. Green peas in good supply,  
 choice at 75 cents to \$1.00 a bushel.  
 Bar-bell beans, Norfolk, \$1 for Eastern  
 and \$1 to \$1.50 for Eastern Shore.  
 String beans in light supply and choice  
 near. North Carolina \$1.50 to \$2 a basket,  
 Charleston and Savannah 75 cents to \$1.50  
 a box or green. Squashes, Florida 50 to 75  
 cents a crate for yellow, 40 to 60 cents  
 for white. Charleston for Norfolk, \$1 to \$1.5  
 a bushel basket.

There is a light supply of apples and choice Baldwins are \$4.50 to \$5.50 a barrel, common to choice, \$3 to \$4.50 and poorer stock at \$2 to \$3. Peaches have been in to arrive in small lots. Some Florida all at \$2 to \$2.50 a carrier, and Georgia \$1.25 to \$2 as to size and condition. Strawberries in liberal receipt, but many lots wet and sour. Maryland good to choice 6 to 8 cents a quart, ordinary 4 to 5 cents. Jersey fruit to choice, to 8 cents and Norfolk 6 to 8 cents. Huckleberries coming more freely in 10 to 15 cents a quart. Florida watermelons lower at 70 to 65 cents each. Muscadinos generally poor and ordinary at \$1.25 to \$2 a bushel box, but prime to fancy \$3.84

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—The imports of dry goods at the port of New York this week are \$1,623,241, against \$1,009,400 last week. Amount marketed \$1,538,426, against \$1,683,291.

—The shipments of leather from Boston for the past week amounted in value to \$289,523, previous week \$196,043, similar week last year \$162,700.

The total value of exports of leather from the port since Jan. 1 is \$4,192,761, against \$4,188,719 in 1900.

—May showed the largest cereal exports on

—Our exports to Spain for the nine months ending March 31, 1901, were valued at \$11,879,340, against \$10,083,920 in corresponding months the year previous, and \$7,091,043 for same months in 1888 and 1899. The largest item is cotton, though caststuffs, oil and manufactures of wood are important items.

—Envelopes were first used in 1839.

Anæsthetics were discovered in 1844. The exports of live stock and dressed meats this week included 2806 cattle, 2434 sheep, 17,211 quarters of beef from Boston, 3306 cattle, 3234 sheep, 25,873 quarters of beef from New York. The exports of live stock and dressed meats from Philadelphia, 768 cattle, 2071 sheep from Portland, 338 cattle, 1232 sheep from Montreal, a total of 11,888 cattle, 11,276 sheep, 43,000 quarters of beef from all ports. Of these 5642 cattle, 874 sheep, 33,414 quarters of beef went to New York; 1770 cattle, 1870 sheep, 17,700 quarters of beef to London; 1027 cattle, 1602 sheep to Glasgow; 502 cattle to Bristol; 357 cattle to Newcastle; 230 cattle, 620 sheep to Manchester; 200 cattle to Hull; 1900 quarters to beef to Southampton; 76 cattle, 140 sheep to Bermuda and West Indies.

Owing to the ruined harvests, Germany will

—Russia has placed a tariff of nearly \$5 per pound upon American cotton to encourage growth in the Central Asia provinces, and in the yield there was estimated at about 877-

The truck-farming industry in North Carolina is assuming immense proportions. The following figures show that last year, 68,465 packages of vegetables were shipped, valued at \$48 cents, 12,564 packages of cantaloupes, 23 cars, 4153 cars of sweet corn, 55 cars, 22,840 cases of beans, and 389 cars, 17,459,450 pounds of strawberries were shipped from the Wilmington section alone.

Fresh beef is very firm at the advance, in good demand. Good to extra, 10 to 9 cents, heavy, 9 to 8 cents, good 7 to 7 1/2 cents, light 6 to 6 1/2 cents, good 6 to 6 1/2 cents, extra fines 6 to 7 cents, heavy 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 cents, good 5 1/2 cents, light 4 to 5 1/2 cents, Ks to 8 1/2 cents, rattles 4 to 5 1/2 cents. Chucks and short ribs 10 to 12 1/2 cents, rounds 6 to 8 cents, humps 8 to 10 cents, loins 10 to 12 cents and loins 12 to 15 cents.

The market on lambs and muttons is steady.

prices well sustained. Spring lambs \$3 to all lambs 7 to 9 1/2 cents, Brighton fancy 9 to 10 cents, muttons 6 to 9 cents, fancy and Brightons 9 1/2 cents, veals 5 to 9 cents, fancy and Brighton 8 to 9 1/2 cents.

—The wool receipts in Boston since Jan. 1 have been 73,700,221 pounds, against 72,581,160 pounds, and shipments 101,706,556 pounds against 97,000 pounds for same part of 1906. The stock on hand has decreased 27,946,335 pounds since Jan. 1, being now only 48,363,165 pounds.

Eggs are in large supply, and no nearby and were sold above 16 cents and many lower. Western and Northern choice fresh sold at 14 cents, good at 12 1/2 to 13 cents, Western fresh sold at 13 cents, good at 12 1/2 to 13 cents, fair to good at 11 1/2 to 12 cents. Southern fresh at 11 to 12 cents and Western dirties \$2.40 to \$3.35. There are 171,215 cases in cold storage and a year ago there were 128,650 cases.

—Pot products are quiet and steady. Heavy cream at \$18.25, medium at \$17.25, long cut at \$18.75, lean at \$20.25, bean pot at \$14.75, fresh ribs 9 cents, corned and fresh shoulder 9 cents, pickled shoulders 9 cents, lard 9 cents, in pairs to 10 cents, hams 12 to 12 1/2 cents, skinned 12 cents, sausages 9 cents, Frankfurt sausages 9 cents, boiled hams 16 1/2 to 17 cents, corned shoulders 17 cents, Bacon 13 to 14 cents, pigons 3 cents, prosciutto 10 cents, ribs in lard 9 cents, rendered lard 10 1/2 cents, raw pork 10 to 10 1/2 cents, pork tongues \$25.50, loose pork 9 cents, briskets 10 cents, sausage 17 cents, country dressed hogs 7 1/2 cents.

The visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada on June 1 included 36,954,000 bushels of wheat, 16,413,000 bushels of corn, 11,218,000 bushels of oats, 743,000 bushels of rye, and 822,000 bushels of barley. Compared with one week ago shows a decrease of 3,130,000 bushels of wheat, 239,000 bushels of barley, with an increase of 1,000 bushels of corn, 780,000 bushels of oats, 44,000 bushels of rye. On June 2, 1900, the supply was 44,705,000 bushels of wheat, 12,378,000 bushels of corn, 7,041,000 bushels of oats, 1,051,000 bushels of rye and 810,000 bushels of barley.

The world's exports of grain last week were 970 bushels of wheat from six countries, and 3,343 bushels of corn from four countries, of which the United States furnished 4,138,970 bushels of wheat and 2,037,343 bushels of corn.

Traffon makes the exports from the Atlantic coast last week to include 273,500 barrels of rye, 3,571,000 bushels of wheat, 2,733,000 bushels of corn, 1910 barrels of pork, 11,819,000 pounds of and 29,475 boxes of meats.

The exports from Boston for the week ended May 31 were valued at \$2,496,428, and the imports at \$984,281. Excess of exports \$1,512,147. The corresponding week last year exports \$2,358,341, and imports were \$1,837,755. Excess of exports \$524,586. Since Jan. 1 exports have been \$42,508,245, and imports \$36,129,983. Excess of exports \$6,378,262. Same five months last year exports were \$90,628,945, and imports \$82,357,546. Excess of exports were \$8,271,399.

During eleven months ending May 31, there have been 12,122 discharges, of which 1,000 are to the military and 11,122 to the civilian population of 1812, 112 widows and 100 orphans of 1812, 325 widows and 14 survivors of Mexican war, 6 orphans for service prior to 1861, a total of 12,666. On account of the civil war, original pensions numbered 34,308, of which 1051 were for soldiers under old law, invalids under act of 1890, 2, widows under old law 2901, widows under 1890 and amendments 14,470, nurses 25, and nurses' widows 1,000. Of these 10,000 have been either dropped or suspended. About 160,000 more under act of 1890 and amendment draw maximum rate of \$15 per month. There have been 50,087 certificates issued for gratuity, outstanding and accrued pensions, and 43,397 names have been added to the list since July 1, 1900.

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[illegible]



The State of Rhode Island is more densely populated than any other State in the Union, having 407 inhabitants to the square mile by last census. It is true that this is exceeded by the District of Columbia which is territorially but the one city of Washington and its suburbs, and probably would not fall at the same area in Greater New York, Chicago, Boston or several other cities. Massachusetts comes next with nearly 349

have the right of it. We all, in these days, are too much, think too little, and, so, notoriously neglect of our duties and neglect of life. These people, many of them, who in the midst of the most charming bits of nature will laboriously dig out the notebook authority has recorded about the interesting scenery before them. These tasking individuals believe in "getting it out" of everything, their idea of improving their opportunities being to tear eyes to a printed page just when they are at her loveliest objects their regard. They are only less trying to the scorable than they are only less trying to the scorable

the young men and college intelligent direction  
to be gymnastic work undertaken. Women  
to go often into athletic contests and  
to be in addition to the health they gain  
the refinement and tenderness of a  
womanly nature. The strain of competition,  
however, is almost always harmful. Rivalry  
of the sexes is not particularly conducive to  
the improvement of what is best in a woman,  
and in particular side of woman a particularly  
evil. Though it must be recognized  
that girls have bodies it must ever be in-  
terfered with by their souls.

The man on horseback coolly threw down  
 rope attached to the halter of the horse  
 the Maine man had paid for, and rode  
 saving him there in the yard loose, re-  
 sulting as he did so that the horse was  
 for and had been delivered.  
 One man finally caught the animal and  
 him to a stable, where he was found by  
 smart man, who had parted with \$125  
 horse not worth more than \$15, in  
 to "give the Boston fake dealers a  
 1, and show them a trick that they had

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system.

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## Our Homes.

### Outdoor Study.

A close observer may have noticed, during the past few seasons, an increased interest in the study of outdoor life. To this end the publishers have contributed extensively, many new books upon natural history appearing each season. These are not dry text books, suited alone for the use of the student or specialist, but beautiful specimens of book-making, excellent in typography and fully illustrated, oftentimes in colors which reproduce the objects illustrated with the utmost minuteness and fidelity.

Flowers, ferns, mosses, trees, fungi, birds and animals—all of these and more are treated in a most interesting and attractive way in these publications, and one cannot examine them even casually without gaining much useful information, and that without the tedium of study. The principal bookstores now devote much window space to literature of this class, and it is interesting to note the numbers who stand before them, gazing absently upon the open volumes displayed.

There is no refuge for tired nerves and brains, as well as bodies, which compares with that which Mother Nature offers those who seek her aid; yet there are few so circumstanced as to be able to give the time and personal research necessary to learn the secrets of her inmost heart, and there are many who are busy workers, yet ardent nature-lovers, to whom these published works of the close investigators are an inestimable boon.

When privileged to go, for a few short weeks during the summer, to rural haunts, new zest is imparted to one's outing if he has some acquaintance with the many interesting objects all about. Even in one's hammock, lazily resting in the shade, it gives an added note of interest when one can distinguish the song of the birds in the foliage above, the species of the trees from which one is suspended, the mosses and lichens upon their trunks, and the ferns and flowers which carpet the earth beneath.

Knowledge of this sort is more general now than a few years since, and one feels at a disadvantage if unable to add something to the store of general information, when brought into contact with other sunnier idlers. Nature study is one of the things which cannot be overdone, and at the same time a little knowledge judiciously applied is not at all the dangerous thing it is sometimes represented to be.

The boy or girl taught to know animals and birds will not be cruel to them. Cruelty of that sort is always the outcome of ignorance. Men, too, are less fond of destroying life wantonly when they have obtained some knowledge of the shy creatures of the forest and the sky. Photography is working reform in this as in many other directions, and the camera has replaced the gun upon many up-to-date hunting expeditions.

Some of the most fascinating of the new books treat of the means and methods of photographing animals and birds in their native haunts, and the results are most gratifying. Does one need or desire a complete change from social or business life? Then supply one's self with one or more books of the sort mentioned, go abroad, and study and compare what is found there. Soon order will develop out of seeming confusion, and it will be seen that there is an unerring law underlying all forms of Nature's handiwork. Classification becomes easy as one becomes familiar with animal and vegetable life, and the wonders of the mineral world group themselves instinctively upon intimate acquaintance.

Nature is an open book, and he who fails to read and ponder loses much that is well worth while. Were such study even more common than it is, there would be less torture from strained nerves, less reliance upon drugs and nostrums. The proper balance of human life will be attained when individuals learn to take a due proportion of rest and recreation in a rational manner.

ELIZABETH ROBBINS BERRY.

## The Workbox.

BICYCLE OR GOLF CAP.

(For Ladies.)

For crown of hat crochet a flat piece twenty-one rows from centre to edge. Use one and a half hanks of Fleisher's Shetland floss, a bone crochet hook No. 4. (If preferred use Fleisher's Germantown zephyr.)

Chain three and join round, increase one in every other stitch for four rows. 5th and 6th rows—Increase 1 in every third stitch. 7th and 8th rows—Increase 1 in every 6th stitch. 9th and 10th rows—Increase 1 in every tenth stitch, and so on until edge of crown is reached, keeping it perfectly flat.

For the edge of hat use a piece of heavy cardboard 13 inches wide, wrap the yarn over the cardboard and fasten the yarn then crochet off by drawing the needle through the loops and fasten with a single crochet stitch. Make the first loops on the edge of the crown, the next on second row from edge, and so on all around the crown, leaving one stitch between on edge.

Finish by putting a small plait on hat forming a pompon, then place a wing in centre of pompon.

CAP NO. 2.

Chain 3 stitches, join, fill 9 stitches, 1st row—2 in every second stitch. 2nd row—2 in every second stitch. 3rd row—2 in every second stitch. 4th row—2 in every second stitch. 5th row—2 in every second stitch. 6th row—2 in every second stitch. 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th rows—2 in every 12th stitch.

11th row—Two in every 12th stitch. 12th row—Two in every 12th stitch. 13th row—Two in every 12th stitch. 14th row—Two in every 12th stitch.

15th and 16th rows—Two in every 12th stitch. 17th and 18th rows—Two in every 20th stitch. Long crochet, 2 rows, taking up every stitch.

Put needle through 2 stitches of last row, wind yarn around two fingers and the needle 20 times, draw through the 2 stitches, thus fastening to the hat.

Omit next 3 stitches. Put needle through 2 stitches, wind and draw through as before. Repeat until 2 rows of trimming are completed entirely around the hat.

For pompon wind 20 times; 25 bunches. Same materials as for No. 1.

EVA M. NILES.

## Some of the Dangers of Cocaine.

In a lecture last week before the New York School of Clinical Medicine Dr. Thomas D. Crothers of Hartford, Ct., characterized cocaineism as one of the three great scourges of the world, alcoholism and morphinism being the other two. Custom-house reports, the lecturer said, show an enormous increase recently in the importation of this drug, and not more than one-sixtieth part of what is now sold is used for legitimate purposes.

The vice of cocaineism is spreading alarmingly among the poor as well as the rich, as the drug is becoming cheaper all the time. A one-ounce package, which less than five years ago cost about \$6, can now be purchased for seventy-five cents. One result of this cheapening is that the cocaine habit is becoming common among tramps and paupers, as well as business and professional men. It is no longer an aristocratic vice, if it ever was. In New Orleans and other parts of the South and West the drug is freely bought in five-cent packages.

Dr. Crothers regards the use of the drug, even as a local anesthetic for surgical purposes, as exceedingly dangerous, especially in cases where the subsequent reaction is characterized by headache, lassitude and depression. Yet its use in surgery is becoming very common. The lecturer also deprecated the fact that many popular proprietary remedies contain cocaine in large quantities. It is almost a specific for neural troubles, and through using it as a remedial agent, unconsciously many persons, charmed with its speedy and delightful results, become addicted to it habitually, and finally become slaves to its use.

Its first effects in small doses are to create a feeling of elation, of greatly increased mental and physical superiority, and of freedom from care and anxiety. The morphinist finds in it a substitute to relieve the sense of depression following the use of that narcotic. The hard drinker is charmed with its effects, as his depression yields to a sense of elation and abnormal exaltation. But in the use of cocaine there follows a sure reaction. In a short time there are developed characteristic symptoms of the habitual cocaineist. If he be a lawyer, a writer or a clergyman he shows marvelous fluency and prolixity of speech. He has a rare fecundity of words, but they betray a tendency toward circumlocution and irrelevancy. In letter writing he betrays his secret vice by his diffuseness without directness.

"There are novels which are highly popular today," said the lecturer, "which show almost conclusive evidence of having been written under the influence of cocaine, and several poems characterized by marvelous rhythm and smoothness have had their inspiration in this drug. Habitual use of it impairs the judgment, and results in the grandiose ideas often associated with parietic diseases. One's sense of right and wrong becomes impaired. A man formerly open, frank, secretive, selfish and dishonest. A Wall-street authority told me that he knew of three of the most reckless operators of recent years whose losses of fortune are directly due to impairment of their judgment through the use of cocaine."

"After the abnormal sense of elation and power come delusions. The victim fears sudden attack. He sits up at night watching for burglars. He is fearful of accident and abnormally suspicious of imaginary persecutors. Most victims in this stage carry revolvers. One of them once came to me in this condition. He was a physician who had lost his wife and family in the Johnstown flood, and had taken to cocaine to soothe him in his great affliction. He had two revolvers when he told me of his secret. He was rational enough in most matters, but thought he had hidden enemies. I finally persuaded him to surrender his firearms, and the first night he compromised on a stout baseball bat under his pillow. He finally conquered the appetite, but it required years of hard struggling.—Public Opinion.

## Plazza Furnishings.

"The suitable is beautiful," and surely no piazza furnishings are suitable that cannot endure wind and weather and an occasional scrubbing or visit to the laundry.

Fortunately, piazza living is now so popular that proper furnishings of all kinds are both good and inexpensive. No screen to shut out sunshine or the gaze of the curious passer-by is comparable to luxuriant-growing vines, but these cannot be grown in all situations—and when they can, will not mature in a night like Jonah's gourd. As a substitute, the Japanese bamboo shades or screens are better than ticking or any other textile hanging, because they admit more or less air and are not in the least injured by rain. From being novel and high-priced, these screens now come in several sizes, and are inexpensive.

To give a veranda its most cozy and inviting look, there must be a floor rug of some

sort, if only a breadth of rag carpet for matting. The latter or a fibre rug is preferable to a woolen rug, and yet there are few rains when the latter will become wet if rolled back against the house.

A box-seat across one corner is as convenient as it is comfortable and inviting. Have the cushion loose, and utilize the box for this and other cushions and pillows during the night and rainy weather. Rattan or wicker chairs, with loose cushions for seat and back, are both light and easy; but whether these or wood ones are used, they should be given a coat of waterproof varnish or enamel paint. If the latter, choose some inconspicuous color rather than bright red. A capacious rocker, with pocket for holding reading matter attached to one arm, is a treasure, and many persons prefer a reclining or swinging chair to a hammock.

Be sure to have a generous-sized receptacle for magazines and newspapers hung against the house.

A woven hammock is not only more comfortable but more durable than a netted one. One can scarcely have too many cushions—of the right sort. Let their covers give the requisite touch of color, and be both washable and strong. From Madagascar grass cloth to domestic gingham, there are any number of such fabrics. In genuine Japanese prints, nearly all colors are fadeless; but in domestic weaves, only indigo blue, madder red and iron rust color can be depended upon, although green, old-gold and other more dainty colors often prove to be.

Curled hair is a cooler filling than feathers, and an air cushion is preferable to either sort in a sultry day. Cover the latter first with cotton flannel, nap side outward; make the outer cover with a double frill-edge finish, and leave a small opening in the joining seam for the air tube.

The Japanese floor pads, woven of rushes, are an inexpensive comfort, and while not soft and easy as a floor cushion, are proof against sunbake and rain.

Few piazzas are roomy enough to have the luncheon or tea table a regular fixture, although there is no more charming place to serve either.

No piazza is really complete without a few blossoming plants, but it is any number of times better to have none than too many, or even two or three pots placed where one is in danger of injuring them, or of incurring reproachful looks or words. Long, narrow boxes, after the fashion of window boxes, fastened just outside the top of the balustrade, or on a line with the outer edge of the floor, are perfect for growing plants and vines, as the flowers grow more luxuriantly than in pots (if good drainage is secured), and are not in the least an annoyance. Do not fail to have at least one hanging basket filled with Boston fern or Asparagus sprengeri.—Country Gentleman.

## The Early Symptoms of Consumption.

Now that the value of the open-air treatment of consumption has been demonstrated, the great importance of an early diagnosis of the disease is evident.

Unfortunately, it is by no means easy to recognize the disease in its incipency, for the early symptoms are not distinctive, and the cause of the failing health is often not suspected until the disease has become firmly established.

The symptoms calling attention especially to disease of the lungs are generally late in appearing, and the physician's suspicions will usually have been aroused long before there is any severe cough or profuse expectoration.

At first there is merely a falling off in health; the person is "a little below par," and his friends remark that he is losing flesh. He is not actually ill, and his condition causes him little anxiety, being attributed to a rush of work, or to worryment caused by a business hitch or some family trouble.

But as time goes on, and the supposed cause of the trouble has been removed, the patient does not recover his strength; on the contrary, the gradual decline continues and a noticeable pallor appears. The lips are bluish, the eyes abnormally white, the pinkish hue of the nails fades out, the mucous membrane of the mouth is pale—in medical language, the patient is anemic.

This pallor is a suspicious sign; and another symptom of marked significance is a rapid pulse, one that beats continuously ninety or one hundred times a minute. At this time there is usually, also, more or less fever, although it may be so slight as to be detected only by a frequent use of the thermometer.

Fourth symptom of importance is increased perspiration, usually most marked in the first hours after midnight—night sweats—but sometimes troublesome in the daytime as well.

At this time this period is as often absent as present, and in any case is seldom more than a nervous backing; later it becomes more persistent, and some expectoration appears. But by this time the physician can generally detect signs of lung trouble by an examination of the chest, and the discovery of tubercle bacilli when the expectorated matter is studied under the microscope will remove all doubts as to the nature of the malady.

Of course one who has persistent anemia, a rapid pulse, night sweats, and perhaps fever, is not necessarily in the early stages of consumption, although there is ground for suspicion. Even if he is, however, there need be no excessive alarm, for the disease at this stage is almost positively curable, and its early detection is therefore a blessing.—Youth's Companion.

## Merely an Eye Wash.

Tears have their functional duty to accomplish, like every other fluid of the body, and the lachrymal gland is not placed here to give expression to emotion.

The chemical properties of tears consist of phosphate of lime and soda, making them very salty, but never bitter. Their action on the eye is very beneficial, and here consists their prescribed duty of the body, washing thoroughly that sensitive organ, which allows no foreign fluid to do the same work. Nothing cleanses the eye like a good, salty shower bath, and medical art has followed nature's law in this respect, advocating the invigorating solution for any distressed condition of the optics. Tears do not weaken the sight, but improve it. They act as a tonic on the muscular vision, keeping the eye soft and limpid; and it will be noticed that women in whose eyes sympathetic tears gather quickly have brighter, tenderer eyes than others. When the pupils are hard and cold the world attributes it to one's disposition, which is a mere figure of speech, implying the lack of balmy tears that are to the cornea what saline is to the skin or nourishment to the blood.

The reason some weep more easily than others, and all more readily than the sternest sex, is not its difference in the strength of the tear gland, but in the possession of a more delicate nerve system. The nerve fibres about the glands vibrate more easily, causing a downpour from the watery sac. Men are not nearly so sensitive to emotion: their sympathetic nature—that term is used in a medical sense—is less developed, and the eye gland is, therefore, protected from shocks. Consequently, a man should thank the formation of his nerve nature when he contemptuously scorns tears as a woman's practice. Between man and monkey there is this essential difference of tears. An ape cannot weep, not so much because its emotional powers are undeveloped, as the fact that the lachrymal gland was omitted in his optical makeup.—Dietie and Hygienic Gazette.

## Domestic Hints.

### ASPARAGUS.

Scrape and wash as much asparagus as is needed, cut the stalks the same length, tie in bunches, and put over the fire in boiling water, and when nearly done add a little salt. Boil until perfectly tender, drain, put in a dish, remove the strings and serve very hot, with sauce Hollandaise or a simple cream sauce.

### BOILED SALAD DRESSING.

For a boiled salad dressing that may be kept in a cold place for a long time beat the yolks of two eggs until they are creamy, adding to them one half teaspoonful each of mustard and salt. Then beat in slowly four tablespoonfuls of melted butter and six tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Cook the mixture in a double kettle until it thickens. When it is cold and just before serving fold in one cupful of cream. This may be served on cabbage or any other salad where mayonnaise is usually employed.

### FRUIT PUFFS.

Delicious fruit puffs may be made by adding to the above mixture one-half cupful of washed and floured huckleberries or the same amount of chopped raisins, currants or dates. If this is done the batter should be prepared as described above, and before adding the white of the egg the fruit should be beaten in with one cupful of ice-cold milk or water and an additional three-quarters of a cupful of Graham flour. When it is light and foamy fold in the white of the egg as before and bake.

### MUSHROOMS IN CHAFING DISH.

Wipe or wash if needed, peel, cut stems fine, and if tough stew in a little milk. Slice or quarter the tops, cook them five minutes in plenty of butter, then add cream sufficient to make a sauce. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, add the stems and simmer a few minutes, or till tender, adding more cream if needed. There should be sauce enough to moisten the toast. This is one of the simplest and most delicious ways of cooking mushrooms, especially the late varieties.

### FISH CHOWDER.

A four-pound haddock, skinned, the flesh cut from the bones and divided into two-inch pieces. Cover the head and bones with cold water and boil half an hour. Fry four slices of fat salt pork and two small onions sliced; skim them out, pour in the strained bone water, boil and add one cupful of potatoes, cut in small pieces, and the fish, one tablespoon salt and one-half teaspoon white pepper. Thicken one quart hot milk with two tablespoonfuls each flour and butter cooked together, and pour it into the kettle. Do not break up the fish with a fork, but stir with a butter cracker, put them in the thick soup and pour chowder over them.

### PUREE OF DRIED WHITE BEANS.

Pick over and wash a pint of beans and soak overnight. In the morning drain off the water, put the beans into a saucepan with cold water to cover them, and cook until tender—a little more than two hours. Press through a sieve, add a generous tablespoonful of butter, salt and pepper to taste, put into a saucepan, make very hot and serve.

### Hints to Housekeepers.

It is not so easy to keep flowers fresh when coming from a distance in warm weather. A recent box sent into the city will serve as a suggestion to others. Large leaves of rhubarb were placed on the bottom of the box, and again over the flowers, damp cotton batting about the stems, and the box covered with paraffine paper. All air was thus excluded, and the moisture retained, so that when the flowers arrived they were as fresh as though just sprinkled.

Both carbolic acid and naphtha are said to be effective remedies for bedbugs, black carpet beetles and all other bugs and vermin that may trouble the most fastidious housekeeper at times. Closets, cracks and upholstery seams should have a plentiful application several times a week until the pests disappear. The naphtha or gasoline must not be used where there is fire or gas burning.

To make a delicious cucumber salad, pare the cucumbers and put them into ice water. Whip stiff one and one-half cupfuls of cream, and fold into four tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, the same quantity of horse radish, a teaspoonful of salt and two or three dashes of paprika. Stand this dressing on the ice. Just before serving, dry the cucumbers in a napkin. Cut them in thin slices, dress with oil, vinegar, salt and pepper, and arrange on a bed of lettuce. Cover with the whipped cream, and send any that may remain to the table in a bowl.

In place of creamed oysters, which have occupied an honored place in the bill of fare during the winter, creamed chicken or sweetbreads will be found equally delightful. For every pair of sweetbreads allow one can of mushrooms or three pounds of chicken. Parboil and pick apart the sweetbreads, or cut the chicken into dice, and wash and chop the mushrooms. Cover with two cupfuls of cream sauce, allowing one tablespoonful of flour and the same quantity of butter to every cupful of cream. Add the mushrooms and sweetbreads. Season with salt and paprika and a teaspoonful of chopped parsley as it is wanted.

Artichokes are delicious in season. Boil two or three good-sized artichokes till quite tender; then beat with a fork, add pepper, salt, lemon juice and some cayenne pepper. Place a layer of this in a ramikin pot, then add a little parmesan cheese; add a little more of the artichoke mixture, scatter bread crumbs and cover over. Bake for ten minutes in a sharp oven and serve very hot. Salsify is excellent prepared in the same way.

Cheese paste for sandwiches is easily prepared. Put two eggs hard, separate the yolks from the whites, crush the yolks smooth and chop the whites very fine; mix and put through a vegetable press, then add butter the size of a small egg and three heaping tablespoonfuls of grated American cheese. Beat together until it is a fine, smooth paste. It must be salted enough and a little, and also dry mustard, if liked.

## Gems of Thought.

Life's road rests lightly upon him whose goal is duty.

Religion is the very respiration of all faith and loving toil; and to detach it for minutes specially reserved is like proposing to take your walk in the morning and your breathing in the afternoon.—James Martineau.

"Set a watch, O Lord, before my mouth; keep the door of my lips." This prayer should be our daily petition. Thy speech betrayeth thee. Speech is the index of the soul. Utterance is the open door through which the character is known. Words are the fruit of the lips, and by their fruits we know them.—Cornelius Woelfkin.

You are disappointed. Do remember, if you lose heart about your work, that none of it is lost; that the good of every good deed remains, and breeds, and works on forever; and that all that fails and is lost is the outside shell of the thing, which, perhaps, might have been better used, but better or worse has nothing to do with the real spiritual good which you have done to men's hearts.—C. Kingsley.

Do not think that nothing is happening because you do not see yourself grow or hear the whirl of machinery. You can see a mushroom grow, but never a child. Mr. Darwin tells us that evolution proceeds by "numerous, successive and slight modifications." St. Paul knew that, and put it only in more beautiful words—"The inward man is renewed from day to day. Let us lay the cradle of eternity. Foundations which have to bear the weight of eternal life must be surely laid. Character is to wear forever; who will wonder or grudge that it cannot be developed in a day?"

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## The World Beautiful.

[Lillian Whiting in Boston Budget.]

If we knew how to greet each moment as the manifestation of the divine will we could find in it all the heart could desire. Nor what indeed is more reasonable, more perfect, more divine, than the will of God? Can its infinite value be increased by the paltry difference of time, place or circumstance? The present moment is always filled with infinite treasures; it contains more than one is capable of receiving. Faith is the measure of these blessings; in proportion to your faith will you receive. By love alone are they measured; the more your heart loves the more it desires, and the more it desires the more it receives. The will of God is constantly before you as an unfathomable sea, which the heart cannot exhaust; only in proportion as the heart is expanded by faith, confidence and love can it receive of its fullness. The divine will is an abyss of which the present moment is the entrance; plunge fearlessly therein and you will find it more boundless than we desire.—The Rev. J. P. De Causade, in "Holy Abandonment."

The little book from which the above extract is taken—a Catholic book of devotion—is one of the most illuminating in all spiritual literature. It offers to one instruction and guidance in that life which alone is progress, peace and joy, and one who comes to use it daily will place it almost next to the Bible in its practical and almost miraculous helpfulness. Catholic or Protestant, what matters it so that one who listens may hear the word. It is in no wise necessary to embrace Catholicism in order to concede that some of the most vital literature of the spiritual life is written by the priests and thinkers of that communion, and it is good to take help wherever one can find it, regardless of sect or creed. The sermons of Pere Lacordaire are among the world's treasures of help toward a higher spirituality. The argument of Father De Causade is that God reveals himself to us in ordinary events as mysteriously and as adorably and with as much reality as in the great events of history or in the Holy Scriptures. "When the will of God reveals itself to a soul manifesting a desire to wholly possess her," says Father De Causade, "if the soul freely gives herself in return, she experiences most powerful assistance in all difficulties; she then tastes by experience the happiness of that coming of the Lord, and her enjoyment is in proportion to the degree in which she has learned to practice that self-abandonment which must bring her at all moments face to face with this ever adorable will."

The entire philosophy of this is that the events of life are the language in which God speaks to us. The thought is as simple as it is impressive, and it is yet so great as to be fairly epoch-making in its complete realization. And it is more than an open question whether, even to a large majority of the most prayerful and ardent of Christian believers there is not still a new aspect of life revealed in this simple acceptance of the common details of the day, the events of the hour, as the divine language which we are to read and follow.

Because there is a more or less widespread conviction that events, circumstances, conditions are things to be battled with, in case they are not agreeable, and that there is a signal virtue in overcoming them. Nor is this conviction without value, too, and a large measure of truth, for aspirations, the caprice of men; they find fault with everything; they would act to diminish, reform, they reverse the word of the Lord, but have no respect for words which are not conveyed by means of ink and paper, but by what they have to do and suffer from moment to moment, do these words merit nothing?

This hand-writing on the wall in the guise of the daily events is a message to be read by faith alone. Just here is the parting of the ways.

One fares forth in a certain direction, intent on a given accomplishment, and unforeseen circumstances arise that hinder, annoy, delay or prevent the fulfillment of the intention. From one point of view, one would say that interruptions and disasters were things to be overcome as speedily as possible, and that the virtue lay in pressing on. But the theory of Father De Causade teaches, instead, that these very obstacles, delays and embarrassments are a signal and an important thing in and of themselves; that they are nothing less than the divine voice; the appointed means through which the voice of God speaks to us; that each moment, each hour, is just as valuable during delay and enforced pause as it could be for the most strenuous action, because,—the

most important thing we have to do in this life is to bring our own will into harmony with the will of God; to learn to recognize his leading and to *love* this leading.

Nor does this interpretation of the divine purposes of life lead the least in the world to inertia and dull passivity. On the contrary, it is, in essence, the theory to do all one can, ceaselessly and constantly; but, having done this, then await the results in a believing trust which is peace and love of harmony. The larger part of the events and circumstances that have to do with our lives are not under our personal control.

No man lives to himself. Regarding this, large part of our lives that are not under our personal control, there is a perpetual tendency to fret, to worry, to impatience, to irritation, or to despondency, and the consequent loss of that cheerfulness and radiant exhilaration in which one should live if he live aright. Could one, then, regard all this part of his life which he cannot change, nor hasten, nor delay, nor alter the least in the world, one way or the other,—could he but recognize all this as the divine language and accept it,—not only with resignation but with that joyful acceptance of perfect faith which absolutely realizes the oneness of the will between himself and God,—then would not life gain, at once, immeasurably in peace and happiness?

"Can the divine will err?" questions Father De Causade. "Can anything that it sends be amiss? But I have this to do: I need such a thing; I have been deprived of the necessary means; that man threatens me in such and such a way; this illness overtakes me when I most need my health."

The answer is: "No; the will of God is all that is absolutely necessary to you, therefore you do not need what He withholds from you—you lack nothing. If you could read aright these things which you call accidents, disappointments, misfortunes, contradictions, which you find unreasonable, untimely, you would blush with confusion, but you do not reflect that all these things are simply the will of God."

The life of faith, that perfect faith which is perfect peace, consists in this: present resignation, and, tested by its results,—tested by the absolute peace and the larger energy which is liberated by the cheerful and believing rather than the sad and distrustful state of mind,—tried by all those tests of actual experience, this attitude of perfect faith is the attitude most favorable to progress and achievement.

The Brunswick, Boston.

## Curious Facts.

—It is said that 45,288 people by emigration last year. This is an increase over 1899 of 347, or eighty-two per cent. of these were between the ages of fifteen and thirty-five. The total number of emigrants 37,735 came to the United States. Great Britain received 600, New Zealand 60,000, Canada 472 and Australia 334.

The latest convenience in the New York apartment is a private safe, built into the wall and so arranged that only the tenant is acquainted with the combination. This is the first possible for the flat dweller possessing a safe, silver, jewels and papers to keep them in his apartment instead of in the vaults of the safe deposit or bank.

The most durable paper is made in England near Nanking, China, which supplies the demand of that empire the leaves of its old paper. Some of these are over one hundred years old. Fireproof paper made of asbestos is another kind of greater durability. It is back to them, however, for printing paper, that although they will pass through fire unscathed, they come out snow white, with no trace of the printed letters or writing that were on them.

## Brilliantes.

Christ as a Light  
Hume and guide me  
Christ as a shadow, o'ershadow and  
Christ be under me! Christ be over me!  
Christ be beside me,  
On left hand and right!  
Christ be before me, behind me, about me,  
Christ be this day within and without me.  
—St. Patrick's Confession.

Do the thing that's nearest,  
Though 'tis dull at times,  
Helping when we meet them,  
Lame dogs over stiles.







## The Horse.

## Dover Track Notes.

The trainers at Dover have had their full share of the cold, rainy weather which has prevailed all the season. The New Hampshire track, however, is an early one and also an excellent wet weather training ground. The track is not fast at present but is in excellent condition for educational purposes, and the horses appear to be further along in their work than are those at Readville and Mystic. The trainers are all enthusiastic over Dover as a training ground, and, indeed, New Hampshire air seems to agree with both man and beast. The new electric line between Dover and Rochester is nearly completed and will be a great convenience to the patrons of the track.

Tom Marsh has ten head of the Maplewood Farm horses at the track. They are all looking very fit, and while none of them have been asked to do any fast work, Marsh has been miles with a number of them between 2.25 and 2.30. The stable is made up as follows: Who Is It (2.10), Kingmond (2.09), Phebe Onward (2.12), Axtell (2.15), Belle Curry (2.18), Katrina G. (sister to Klatawah, 2.05); Junorio, bay mare (4), by Altivo; dam, Jennie Benton, by Gen. Benton; Carrie Caswell, by Altivo; dam, America, by Hambletonian; Eleata, bay mare (4), by Dexter Prince; dam, Elden (2.23), by Nephew; and The King, a bay gelding by Clay King, out of a mare by Red Wilkes. Marsh is very sweet on the four-year-old mare Eleata. She is an extremely racy-looking mare, and acts like a very high-class trotter. She will probably carry the colors of the Maplewood Farm in the M. & M. stake at Detroit, and if she does not prove a worthy representative of the farm that sent Kingmond to the post, in that event in 1899 the boys at the track will be greatly disappointed. Idolita (2.12) and Bronco (2.10) are still in the stud at Maplewood Farm. The stable will probably make its first start at the Readville meeting.

Trainer Grant Page has entirely recovered from his recent illness, and is kept very busy working the big string of the Lawson horses, which manager Gray has at the track. With the exception of Dreamer, and one or two others, which have stake engagements later in the season, it is not intended to race any of the horses in the Dover string unless it is decided to mark a few of them before their retirement to the breeding ranks, and therefore the horses are not being hurried in their work.

The stable is made up as follows: Dreamer (2.14), Glory (2.14), First Love (2.17), Priola (2.20); Belford, bay horse (4), by Bow Bells; dam, Gufaula, by Sentinel Wilkes; Antillon, black colt (3), by Milro; dam, Annie Wilton, by Wilton; Col. Edwards, bay colt (3), by Dexter Prince; dam, Coral (2.18), by Electioneer; Oxford Boy, bay colt (2), by Red Chute; dam, Laurina, by Stamboul; Royce Box, bay mare (3), by Red Chute; dam, Cottile, Blue Dan; Baroness (2.30), by Baronet (2.11); Baroness Josephine, bay mare (4), by Baron Wilkes; dam, Genie, by Sultan; Alla Thorne, bay mare (3), by Altivo; dam, Lilly Thorne, by Electioneer; Josie Thayer, chestnut mare (3), by Sundland Bourbon; dam, Die Vernon (2.22) (dam of Dreamer, 2.14), by Jay Bird; Manolia, bay mare (3), by Advertiser; dam, Manette (dam of Arion, 2.07), by Nutwood; Manatine, bay mare (3), by Mendocino; dam, Palatine (2.18), by Milo Alto (2.08); Spatula, bay mare (3), by Milo Alto; dam, Welcome Home, by Allegant; Allegant, chestnut mare (2), by Allegant (2.04); dam, Florence D. (2.24), by Jay Gould; Fieldborn, bay gelding (4), by Altivo; dam, Mary Osborne (2.28), by Azmoor; Evening Star, bay gelding, by Greenbriar; dam by Gould's Clay; and a bay two-year-old sister to Loma (2.14), by Arion.

Mr. Grey has decided to have Sagwa (2.13) sent from Hartford to Dover, and will send Fieldborn and Gambrella to Trainer Gacomb. Sagwa is being trained at the pace, and if Trainer Page can teach him to go without hitches will probably start at the Lexington (Ky.) meeting, where he has been named in the stake for side-wheelers.

Mr. Gray thinks he has got a sensational youngster in the yearling colt Royal Box, which won the blue ribbon at the Horse Show. He has already shown a 2.26 gait, and Mr. Gray thinks he will be able to show a quarter in 35 seconds with a little more education.

Dreamer is in elegant shape and is working kindly for trainer Page. The prodigal filly Priola, which took a two-year-old record of 2.20, looks to be in the finest possible shape and acts like ready money.

Trainer Jack Trout expects to be ready for business when the bell rings for the Sagwa meeting. He has four in his string, and all of them have had a lot of preparatory work. Anacanda (2.02) has been a mile in 2.04 and quarters better than a 2.00 gait. The big gelding never looked better in his life, and if he is a hard horse to get along with, Trout has not found it out yet. L. L. D. (2.09) has been miles better than 2.20. Orianna (2.12) is working to please her trainer. Helen R. (2.10) has free-for-all speed and is working without the straps.

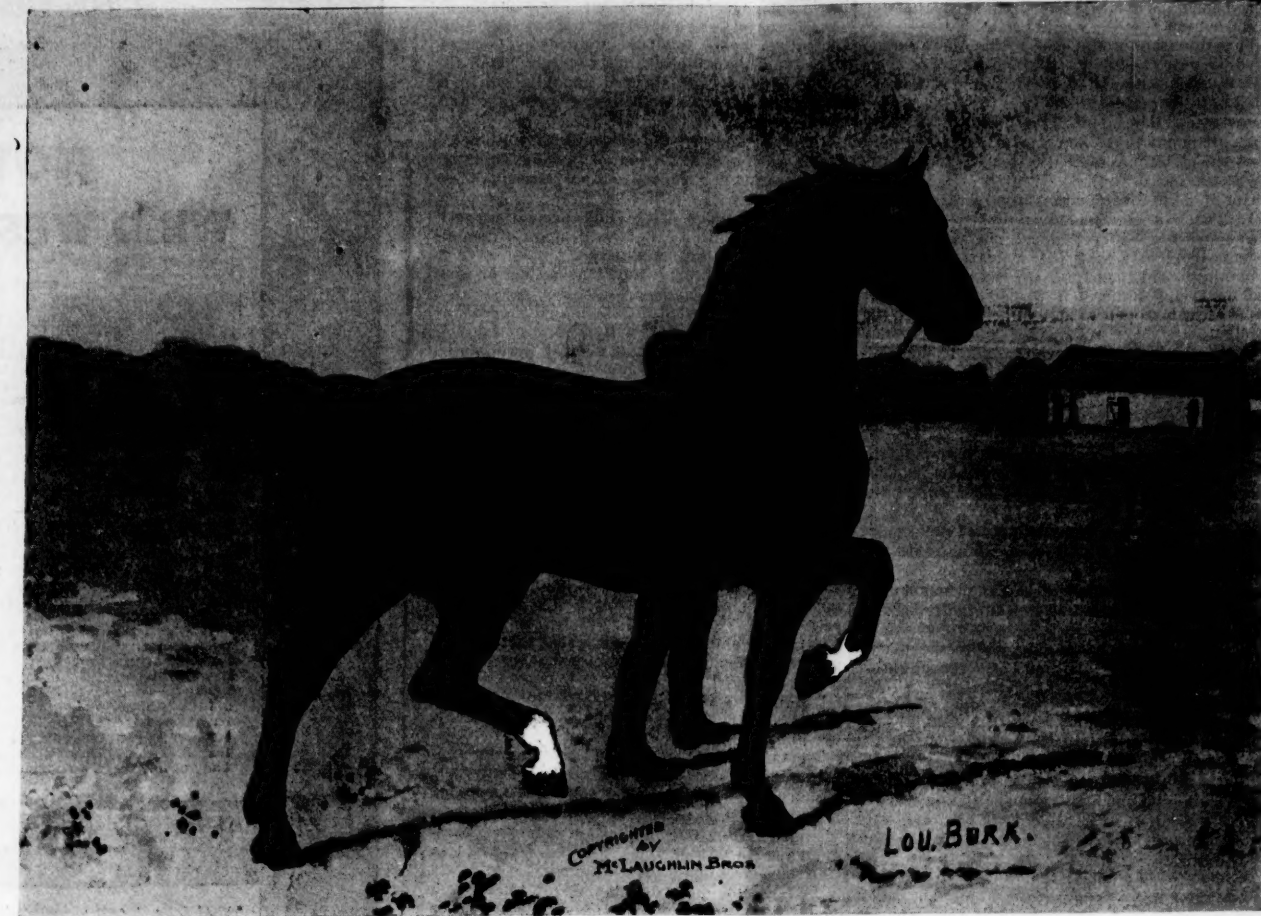
Trainer Bert Merrill is at the track with the following horses: Toward F. (2.14), Satan (2.18), Camden Boy (2.18), Deceit (2.21), Lady Goldust (2.20), Lady C. (2.26), and a very racy-looking four-year-old bay mare by Alcayone (2.20), which he is educating for the slow pacin stakes. Mr. Merrill expects to start in at the Buffalo meeting, and then go down the line.

Trainer Hathaway is working four likely acting green ones belonging to Edward Belows of Portsmouth. They are by Quartermaster (2.21), and are all out of the same mare, a daughter of Almont Eagle (2.27).

## Fact and Fancy.

I am in receipt of the following letter from Mr. J. L. Ford, proprietor of Hotel Rodney, Lewis, Del.: "Sometime ago I bought the stallion Fauntleroy (2.23) from Mrs. A. E. Parsley at Dexter, Me., and I wrote to her to find out his breeding and what year he was foaled. If you will please give me this information I will be very thankful to you."

Fortunately I am able to supply this information, as I have known this horse Fauntleroy ever since he was foaled, and have ridden behind his sire and the horse himself, as well as his dam and granddam. Fauntleroy was foaled in 1887, and was got by Albrino 302, son of Almont; dam, Alice Boone, by Daniel Boone 1786; second dam, Alice Dunn (dam of Eleho, 2.27), to whom Alice Boone is full sister, and Kenelm, 2.24), by the Farnum Horse, son of Brandywine 1899; third dam by Trustee Messenger, a gray Messenger stallion formerly owned in Canton, that was afterwards taken to Ohio; fourth dam (sire unknown). The late Sewell Dunn, who bred Alice Dunn, removed to New Hampshire, taking a mare by Winthrop Messenger. There he bred her and she produced a filly which was brought back to Maine and later bred to Trustee Messenger. The breeding of the sire of this filly is now



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unknown by any member of the family now living, having been lost or forgotten; fifth dam by Winthrop Messenger, the founder of the famous "Maine Messenger" family.

Fauntleroy was bred by Granville Childs of Canton Point, and sold when young to Z. E. Gilbert of Canton, who kept him until maturity and sold him, and he went to New Jersey, to William McFarland, I think, and in 1894 he was started in several races and took a record of 2.23. At Baltimore, Md., May 15 of that year, he was third in the 2.37 class with fourteen starters, finishing 9, 11, 2 in 2.24, 2.24. At Philadelphia, May 29, he won the 2.37 class in straight heats in 2.23, 2.28, 2.27, there being nine starters. June 5 at Philadelphia he won the first two heats in 2.23, 2.24, and was second in the race. June 12, at Holmsburg Junction, Pa., Fauntleroy won the 2.45 class in straight heats, and the next day he won the 2.35 class at the same place. He started in several other races, but did not lower his record, although he equaled it later in the season at Bethlehem, Pa. As a sire he was but little used before he left Maine, yet he got Victor E. (2.27), that was sold for a good price and is a noted high stepper.

And that reminds me, a correspondent also asks me to give him "what information I can about the stallion Daniel Boone." In answer I will say Daniel Boone was a brown horse, foaled in 1882, by Hambletonian 10; dam, Kate, or "Old Kate," a Canadian mare by Bellaire, as the book says, "the sire of Red Bird." Hambletonian had come into prominence as a sire, and Old Kate had become the most famous of brood mares by being the first to be credited with three of her produce in the 2.30 list, which consisted of Young Bruno (2.22), Breeze (2.24) and Bruno (2.24), whose performance trotting double with his full sister Brunette in 2.25, as well as the champion performance of Bruno (2.30) as a four-year-old, had added to the fame of the family, when Mr. Fred Dore of Skowhegan bought their full brother Daniel Boone in New York, and brought him to Maine. This was as long ago as 1876. The horse was bred to a very few mares that season, and among the produce was Susie Owen (2.26) and Nellie M. (2.28) in 1877.

These were probably the first foals got by Daniel Boone. Although he was well along in years at that time, he had never stood for service, and Major Morton, a former owner, told me personally that the horse never served a mare to his knowledge while owned in New York. He was the prince of roadsters and was banged for years about the roads of New York, where he gained a great reputation and was owned by notorious sporting men. He had been trained and raced a little; Chester credits him with two races won and a record of 2.31, the purses being for \$2000 each.

I shall never forget the first time I saw the horse. It was on a pleasant day, in the early part of May, 1878, that, in company with my friend, the late D. M. Foster, the well-known horseman and breeder of Canton Point, we drove into Skowhegan and stopped at the Hazelton. After supper, it occurred to me, and I proposed that we take a look at Daniel Boone. He was not aware that the horse was in Skowhegan, and readily consented, and we called at Mr. Dore's stable and looked him over.

I remember just how he looked, a beautiful brown, with a narrow white stripe lighting up his face, and two white ankles behind; a horse small in inches, and low over the withers, but what a giant in conformation; such a back and loin, and such a deep, full breast. His head and ear were neat and clean-cut, and his eyes full of intelligence, and indicating an amiable disposition; his legs naturally good, but showing the effects of his hard usage on the road. My friend Foster was so impressed with him, that later in the season he took two mares to him, one Alice Dunn, the produce being Alice Boone (dam of Fauntleroy, 2.23), and the other Lady Demerit, by Gen. Knox, the produce being Katie Boone, 2.23 (dam of Mallet, 2.19). These mares were both foaled in 1879, and later that season (1879) Mr. Foster secured the horse, and he made the fall season at Canton Point.

Alice Dunn bred back that season produced Eleho (2.27) in 1880. Venture Boone, sire of Stanley (2.17) and Hector Boone (2.20), was foaled in 1880, also Vida Boone, dam of Beatrice (2.18) and Denmark (2.20). Daniel Boone made the full season of 1880 at Canton Point, and among the foals of 1881 were Robinson D. (2.17), a noted sire of speed, C. S. P. (2.23), sire of Eddie B. (2.14) and Lady (2.21); Nixie B., dam of Iona S. (2.17), Jennie J. (2.18), dam of Boone Wilkes (2.16); Nellie Boone, dam of Likewise (2.17), Macbeth, sire of Gipsy M. (2.13), and many others, enough at least to stamp Daniel Boone as a great sire of speed for his chances and opportunities. I have always regretted that he could not have had a chance to demonstrate his work as a sire, and I urged Gen. William T. Withers to purchase the horse and take him to Kentucky, to show what he could do on the high-bred, sixteen-hand mares of that State. I did not realize then as I have since what an

indifferent lot of mares the horse would have met at Fairlawn Farm.

The daughters of Daniel Boone have almost universally produced speed when bred to good horses, and nearly every son that has been kept entire has begot it. This may seem like high praise, but I wish to record, once for all, my estimate of Daniel Boone as a sire. The above does not make anything like a complete list of his performers or the produce of his sons and daughters, but only the principal ones known to the records that he got during his years of service in the town of Canton.

Later, after the horse had passed into the hands of H. A. Archer, R. G. Dunn of Canton took Lady Leighton, dam of C. S. P. and Evelyn (2.23), back to him and got Elder Boone (2.18).

And that reminds me again, R. G. Dunn of Canton has in the three-year-old stallion, "The Deak," one of the very fastest colts on the pace, ever bred in Maine, if not the fastest. He was got by Elder Boone (2.18), out of a mare by Harry B. Knox, son of General Knox, and last fall as a two-year-old he showed a quarter in 32 seconds in public. The other day he jogged him around the track and started him a little way down the stretch, and he says he did not begin to show the speed last year that he can show this spring. He is black, stands 15 hands, and will be trained this season if the weather ever gets settled.

Major L. C. Ryerson, a former well-known Lewiston horseman, is now located at Canton, and will train over this track this season. J. W. Thompson.

## Hartford News.

They have started to step the horses along at Charter Oak Park, and the mile in 2.14 that Martha Marshall paced last Friday morning shows that the track is in first-class condition for speed. Martha Marshall is in Andy McDowell's care this season, and she will surely take a low mark before next fall if nothing happens to put her out of training. She was one of the best pacers on the New England half-mile circuit last season, where she was campaigned under the management of Mr. John Dillon of New Haven.

The grandstand at Charter Oak, Friday, contained a number of prominent horsemen, who were on hand to witness the horse work. Among others were J. H. Bronson, Ed. Mills, W. A. Clark and M. Dunn of New Haven, Dwight Bradburn of Holyoke, Mass., Captain Cotter, W. L. White and E. G. Babcock of New Britain, Henry Bingham, T. J. Foley, D. H. Bill, Frank Goodacre, M. B. Smith, William McDonough, Andy Welch, William King and Henry Small of this city.

Jimmie Gacomb worked Borama a mile in 2.14 last quarter in 32 seconds and last eighth in fifteen seconds. Borama is in splendid shape and looks fit to go out and race now, although he has not been asked to step any fast miles this spring. This horse will surely fool some of the "horsemen," who think he has "no chance" with The Abbot and Crescens. He is a great trotter and when Jimmie Gacomb turns him around for the word in his first race this summer, the horse that beats him will have to step some.

Ben Walker worked Indiana a mile in 2.18 last quarter in 31 seconds and was much pleased with him, as was Mr. W. A. Clark of New Haven, Ct., who owns the horse, and was at the track to see him work Friday.

Oscar L. (2.08) and George (2.08) are at Charter Oak in charge of trainer McKenney, who came over from New York last week to get them in shape for the races this summer.

John Shillingham had Elastic Pointer out, and worked a mile in 2.16, last half in 1.07, last quarter in 32 seconds. John is much pleased with this horse, and thinks he will take a mark close to two minutes before next fall. He worked Alberto D. Willard and Marston a few miles each, with quarters in thirty-five seconds. This stable will make its first start July 15, at the Grand Circuit meeting in Detroit.

Mart Demarest has a number of very promising prospects in his care this season. He has Price Alert, Confessor, Marion Wilkes, Boreas and a couple of others, at present, and will add others later on. Confessor has improved wonderfully this spring, and is one of the best trotters at Charter Oak.

Dave McCleary has five horses in his care that will be seen at the Grand Circuit meetings this season. He has a roan filly by Jay Hawker (2.14), that promises to make a great trotter. Although McCleary has given his horses a great many quarters in fast time, and if the weather holds good it will not be long before full miles are speeded.

Three new members were added to the Driving Club's list at the meeting last Monday night. Nothing was done in reference to the matinee races for this summer, as the new track at Charter Oak will not be finished until about the first of August.

Allen Risk has a stable of horses at the Windsor track preparing them for the half-mile circuit, on which they will be raced this season. Merr Fulton's Alcedor gelding, Nervos, will be speeded through the New England half-mile circuit this summer. He is a splendid looking horse, and one of the best gaited pacers in the city. Yours truly, "LE ROY."

## Road Work for Horses in Training.

I read not long since what struck me as a valuable suggestion (from Mr. Watson, I think it was) in your paper on the subject of the need of more road work for horses in training.

I am not a trainer of a race horse owner, and perhaps for that reason my opinions in regard to the need of much value, and yet I have been so situated for some years as to be in a position to observe a great deal of training of trotters and pacers. I have watched it going on because I really love the trotting action in a horse, and because I love a horse anyway. I have owned and driven a few good ones, and I have also bred some few. I have long thought that horses in training get too much track and too little road work.

Allow me to suggest that if a horse gets only track work certain muscles are not brought into play or action as would be the case if he had road work, especially on a road that had a few hills or uneven places in it. To draw a load up hill, and to hold back going down hill, and to pull through a road with heavy places in it is certainly good exercise, and hardens the muscles and sinews in a way that pulling a sulky over a track will not do. Again, there are hundreds of horses trained on tracks as trotters and pacers that never make race horses. It has been the boast of those who love to breed and train trotters that they are not simply machines, good for one thing only, but that if trained for speed, and if they come short of the requirements, they can still be used for and are still in great demand as roadsters, and will fetch good prices for that purpose, and will give delight to men and women able to buy and own them.

I think any one who has ever used a horse for a roadster that has been trained for any length of time on a track will agree with me that his roadster will require a good deal more training on the road to make him a very pleasant driver, and when I speak of the road I don't mean the speedway of a large city, but the ordinary roads and adjacent to our cities and towns generally.

If accustomed to the track only for any length of time and then driven on the road most sure footed; they will be much inclined to stumble on going over rough places, and especially when going on a slow jog. Such has been my observation, at least, and I presume others have had a similar experience.

Again, every trainer, or observer of trainers, and horses in training, is familiar with the expression "track sore" and "track stale." Horses have often shown in various ways their disgust at being driven and hammered for a long time on the track, and if driven on the road more their action will be more free, and they will have more spring to it and need less urging; in other words, they will feel and go better.

The article above alluded to is doubtless correct in stating that trainers have too many horses to train, and cannot therefore give their horses much road work. They get over more ground in a short time at the track than in the same time on the road; that is, cover, of course, more miles, and when they are through driving that one, they are right into another sulky with a different horse in a moment's time.

The remedy, therefore, seems to be to have trainers undertake to train fewer horses, even if they must charge more for each horse they train, and to have owners who pay them salaries request less of them, and also to have them train at tracks where they can jog their horses on the road in the vicinity of the track at all seasons of the year, that is, provided they wish to keep their horses in good shape even when not in active training. "ROADSTER."

## Notes from Natick.

NATICK, MASS., June 7, 1901. Mr. Clapp, proprietor of the Sunnyside track, will hold a matinee meeting on July 4, for the following classes: Free-for-all, half-mile heats; three-minute class, half-mile heats; five-mile race to buggy, owners to drive; ladies' race, half-mile heats, the lady driving two heats nearest to three minutes without watch or whip wins first prize.

Mr. Everett Felch has sold to Mr. Sleeper, a rising young lawyer of this town, his fast pacing mare. Mr. Felch has purchased a large bay pacing gelding for road driving.

L. F. Hoffman has purchased from M. F. Finn a chestnut pacing mare that is keeping the boys guessing as to who will be his next victim in a brush.

Mr. Capthorn has a sweet-going pacer known as the Bent Mare.

Mr. George Fair has a very fast trotting mare that will be sent to the races this fall. "TROTTER."

Battlesign Will Not Stand Training. "The veteran trainer Charles Marvin has come to the conclusion that his fast gelding Battlesign (2.13), by Cecilian, will not stand training this year, and has concluded to turn him out again. Battlesign, it will be remembered, won the first heat in the M. & M. Stake at Detroit last year, and while scoring for the second heat out a tendon and was drawn after the conclusion of the heat. Mr. Marvin sent the horse home, and last fall he was sanguine that he would train sound this year. Recently, when Marvin began to step the horse along in his work, he developed lameness in the injured leg and he had to be thrown out of training. Marvin regarded Battlesign as one of the very fastest and best trotters he ever had, and he feels keenly the loss which the horse's breakdown means to him. He will give him the best of care this summer, and next winter will make one more attempt to get him up to a race, but it is easy to see that he is not sanguine as to the result."

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## NEW ENGLAND

## Trotting Horse Breeders' Ass'n

BOSTON, MASS.

## SPRING MEETING.

July 2 to 5, 1901.

## PROGRAM

TUESDAY, JULY 2.			THURSDAY, JULY 4.		
2.19 Trot,	500.		2.20 Pace,	500.	
2.10 Pace,	500.		2.10 Trot,	500.	
2.12 Trot,	500.		Free-for-all Pace,	500.	
2.22 Trot,	500.		2.30 Trot,	500.	
WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.			FRIDAY, JULY 5.		
2.16 Trot,	500.		2.14 Trot,	500.	
2.08 Pace,	500.		2.13 Pace,	500.	
2.17 Pace,	500.		2.25 Pace,	500.	
2.26 Trot,	500.				

Entries Close Monday, June 24.

CONDITIONS.—National Trotting Association rules to govern. Hobbies will be barred. Mile heats, best two in three. Right reserved to change order of program and to reject any entry. More than one horse may be named in a class as one entry, but no horse cannot be named in two classes as one entry. Entrance fee five per cent. of purse and five per cent. additional from winners of each division of the purse. Entries to be made to C. M. JEWETT, Secretary, Readville, Mass.

## Rochester Fair Association

ROCHESTER, N. H.

Sept. 10 to 13.

All the early closing purses, with the exception of the 2.12 pace, have filled. The 2.12 pace has been declared off and for it has been substituted a

2.10 PACE FOR A PURSE OF \$1000.

Entries close Saturday, June 15, with CHARLES M. BAILEY, Sec'y, Rochester, N. H.

## RHODE ISLAND CIRCUIT...

\$6800. ONE-HALF MILE TRACKS. \$6800.

WOONSOCKET PARK CO. PAWTUCKET VALLEY.

WOONSOCKET, R. I. PHENIX, R. I.

JUNE 24, 25, 26, 1901. JULY 2, 3, 4, 1901.

First Day, June 24. Tuesday, July 2.

Second Day, June 25. Wednesday, July 3.

Third Day, June 26. Thursday, July 4.

Entries close Monday, June 17. Entries close June 25.

W. R. BAILEY, Sec'y. JOHN C. CONLEY, Sec'y.

Monument House, Woonsocket, R. I. Phenix, R. I.

CONDITIONS FOR HILLGROVE AND PHENIX.—Entrance fee 10 per cent. of purse. No conditional entries received. Mile heats three in five, to change order of program and to reject any entry. Rule 17 will be strictly enforced.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR WOONSOCKET.—Five per cent. to enter and five per cent. additional to starters. Horse named in and more than two classes will be required to pay for each entry, five to start. Hobbies allowed.

GRANITE CITY TROTTING PARK, RUGG &amp; CAMPBELL, Proprietors.

BARRE, VERMONT.

TWO WEEKS' RACING..... \$6000. REFERENCE: Any Bank in Barre.

JUNE 26, 27, 28. JULY 2, 3, 4.

Trot and Pace. Trot and Pace.

3.00 Class, 200. 3.00 Class, 200.

2.40 Class, 200. 2.40 Class, 200.

2.20 Class, 200. 2.20 Class, 200.

2.00 Class, 200. 2.00 Class, 200.

1.80 Class, 200. 1.80 Class, 200.

1.60 Class, 200. 1.60 Class, 200.

1.40 Class, 200. 1.40 Class, 200.

1.20 Class, 200. 1.20 Class, 200.

1.00 Class, 200. 1.00 Class, 200.

Free-for-all, 200. Free-for-all, 200.

N. R.—Trotters eligible at four seconds below each class above.

ENTRIES CLOSE THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 11 P. M.

CONDITIONS.—National rules to govern. Mile heats, best 3 in 5. Purses divided 30, 20, 10 and 10 per cent. No horse to receive but one money in any class. Hobbies allowed. Rule 17 will be enforced. No conditional entries received. Entries sent by telephone or telegraph must be followed by complete written entry. Right reserved to refuse any entry or declare off any class not filled satisfactorily, also to change program, weather and postponement. Horses named in three or more classes must pay in two. Horses called at the clock P. M. or earlier. Six to enter, four to start. Entrance fee for June meeting five per cent. and five per cent. from starters. Entrance fee for July meeting ten per cent.

S. R. R.—Long-distance telephone call Rugg & Campbell. Good shipping point on C. V. R. R. and M. & W. R. R. R. Electric cars to track. M. & W. R. R. to track. Ten per cent. rebate on freight coming paid by us. Notify us when will arrive. Address

RUGG &amp; CAMPBELL, Barre, Vt.

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New Process Nickel Steel Bits

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